# HE NATIONAL E

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. III.-NO. 7.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1849.

REFORM.

BY CHARLES J. SMITH.

WHOLE NO. 111.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent inser-

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The As this paper is not sent to any new sub-riber, unless paid for in advance, the reception of it will be a sufficient receipt.

Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send artifects of deposite.

The Any olergyman who will procure four sub-ribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a scribers, and send us eight donars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

I'm Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper.

If Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction of Mr. Brougham were either Without these, we cannot change the direc-

when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

Agents will notice that we keep an account the British Isles: that it had rung the keel of

We invite the attention of those who are

as are at the lov	Mest disc					
Washington, D. C.	- Par.	Maryland				1-2 dis
Baltimore		Virginia -				3-4 dis
Philadelphia	· Par.	Western V	irgini	a	1	1-2 dis
New York city	- Par.	Ohio			2	1-4 dia
New York State -	- 3-4 dis.	Indiana -				
New England	- 1.2 dis.	Kentucky			2	1-4 di
New Jersey	. 3-4 dis.	Tennessee			3	1-2 di
Eastern Penn	- 3.4 dis.	Michigan			3	di
Western Penn	1 1-2 dis.	Canada -			5	di
				_		150

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUAR 12, 1849.

mications to the Era, whether on business of the paper, or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Jun., Washington, D. C.

> For the National Era. SKETCHES

# MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS,

GREAT BRITAIN AND PRELAND.

August 1, 1838-Grand Results.

has paid to the genius of Humanity, by her efforts and sacrifices for the abolition of the African Slave Trade and Negro Slavery, is the aspect in which she delights to be contemplated by other nations. The humblest Englishman is proud to not world the sources of power, wealth, and knowledge: to another, all unuter whealth, and knowledge: to another, all unuters whealth and the same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of laws that sanction such a crime! There is a law above all the enactments of human codes—the same throughout the world—the same in all times—such as it was before the daring generating the codes. reiterate the sentiment, uttered half a century ago by Curran: "I speak in the spirit of our Constitution, which makes Liberty commensurate with and inseparable from our soil; which proclaims, even to the stranger and the sojourner the moment he sets his foot upon our native earth that the ground he treads is holy, and consecrated pronounced; no matter what complexion, incomof Universal Emancipation." The services and victories of Sharpe, Clarkson, Wilberforce, Stephen, Brougham, Macaulay, Buxton, Cropper, Lushington, Gurney, Sturge, O'Connell, Mackintosh, Thompson, Wardlaw, Scoble, and their fellow lebarons in this description of his crash may fall, will not be destroyed before I have warned then; but I pray that their destruction may turn away from us the more terms. fellow-laborers, in this department of philanthro py, mitigate the abhorrence with which Christen\_ om views the continued oppressions of millions

come sufficiently aroused to cause the passage, in tual and decisive measures for meliorating the condition of the slave population in the Colonies; and by a determined and persevering, but judicious and temperate enforcement of these measures, the House looked to such a progressive improvement in the character of that population, as might prepare them for a participation in the rights and privileges enjoyed by other classes of British subjects; and that the House was anxious for this result at the earliest period compatible with the well-being of the slaves, the safety of the Colonies, and a fair and equitable consideration of all parties concerned. These resolutions were sent to the Colonies, with a ministerial circular, directing the authorities to act upon those principles in the future treatment of the slave population. This was the first governmental menced in 1834, and consummated in 1838.

But, as was predicted by these. step towards the great measure of abolition, com-menced in 1834, and consummated in 1838. But, as was predicted by those who had studied

and the very semblance of justice outraged, was convicted, and sentenced to death. In a feeble state of health, he was thrown into a small and loathsome dungeon, where, after several weeks of intense suffering, he died. This attempt to

The Hall of Horrors, and the assessor's pen Recording answers shrieked upon the rock," produced a tremendous sensation in England. At the earliest moment, Mr. Brougham introduced into Parliament a motion to censure the Government and Court of Demerara. A debate of surpassing interest followed, in which Mr. B. supported his motion by two powerful speeches, one on the 1st, and the other on the 11th of June, 1824. It was on this occasion that Mr. Wilberforce made his last speech in Parliament. The

motion was lost by a small majority.

These proceedings, touching a case of individual outrage, are worthy of special note, because they aroused a spirit in England that would never "down," till the last chain was stricken from the last slave. "The Missionary Smith's Case" became a rallying cry with all the friends of reli-gious freedom, and all the enemies of West India

excluded from the next Parliament, or obtained The Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the 1 Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and of the latter of the two, though sounded in vain

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

15 Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at any post office.

the British Isles; that it had rung the knell of the system; and that at the fetters of the slave a blow was at length struck, which must, if followed up, make them fall off his limbs forever."

About this period, the London Anti-Slavery Society was formed, for the melioration and gradual abolition of slavery. A periodical was established, called the Anti-Slavery Reporter, ally edited by Zachary Macaulay, the father of the system; and that at the fetters of the slave a blow was at length struck, which must, if followed up, make them fall off his limbs forever."

About this period, the London Anti-Slavery setablished, called the Anti-Slavery Reporter, any post office.

the Essayist; pamphlets were issued; kindred ing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We carnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills arouse the laws to send such bank bills arouse the national heart and arouse the national hear associations began to spring up in various parts

The year 1830 was memorable for a great advance in the principles of the Abolitionists, and the influence they exerted on public opinion-The doctrine of immediate as opposed to gradual abolition, had been set forth in a well-reasoned pamphlet, published anonymously, in 1824, which was afterwards found to have been written by Elizabeth Heyrick, of Leicester. It now became the watchword of the Societies, their publications, and orators. The anniversary meeting of the metropolitan association in this year (1830) was addressed by some of the most distinguished men in the Kingdom. It was on this occasion, I think, that Daniel O'Connell uttered the noble and comprehensive sentiment—"I am for speedy immediate abolition. I care not what caste, creed mmediate abolition. I care not what caste, creed, or color, Slavery may assume. I am for its total, its instant abolition. Whether it be personal or political, mental or corporeal, intellectual or spiritual, I am for its immediate abolition. I enter into no compromise with Slavery; I am for justice, in the name of humanity, and according to the law of the living God."

In July of the same year, Mr. Prougher, in

No. 21.—Abolition of Negro Slavery—Caming's Resolutions of 1823—Insurrection in Demerara—
"Missionary Smith's Case"—Brougham—London Anti-Slavery Society—Immediate Abolition—Elizabeth Heyrick—O'Connell—Brougham's celebrated Speech of 1830—Insurrection and Anarchy in Janaica, in 1832—William Knibb—Parliamentary Inquiry—Buxton—The Apprenticeship proposed—Adopted, August, 1833—Its workings—Result of complete Emagaingtion in Antisyna—The Very; no longer allow an appeal from the British Result of complete Emancipation in Antigua—The Apprenticeship doomed—The Country aroused—Brougham's Speech—Skulking of Ministers—The Colonies themselves terminate the Apprenticeship, torture and murder: no longer suffer our voic August 1, 1838—Grand Results.

Dickens, in his Martin Chuzzlewit, records, that Miss Charity Pecksniff being told her sideface was much better looking than the front view, ever after, when visited by her not very numerous suitors, presented her profile to their admiring gaze. The tribute which Great Britain her exist to the expense of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right—I acknowledge not the property. The principles, the feelings of our common nature, rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding, or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of laws that sanction such a crime! There

and knowledge; to another, all unutterable woes, such as it is at this day. It is the law written by the finger of God on the heart of man; and by that law nnger of God on the heart of man; and by that law unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they will reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy, that man can hold property in man! In vain you appeal to treaties, to covenants between nations: the Covenants of the Almighty, whether the Old Covenant or the New denounce such architecture. by the genius of Universal Emancipation. No matter in what language his doom may have been tensions. To those laws did they of old refer, who maintained the African trade. Such treaties pronounced; no matter what complexion, incompatible with freedom, an Indian or an African sun may have burnt upon him; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been cloven down; no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted on the altar of Slavery: the first moment he touches our sacred soil, the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his soul was kindled; it descended in thunder, and smote the traffic and seathered its quilty profits to the traffic and seathered its quilty profits to the walks abroad in her own majesty; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, that burst around him; and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthruled by the irreciable government at home beware—let the Parliament beware! The rated, and disenthralled, by the irresistible genius same country is once more awake—awake to the

destruction may turn away from us the more ter-rible judgments of God!"

The French Revolution of 1830, the turning dom views the continued oppressions of millions of British subjects in both hemispheres.

The abolition of the African slave trade, and the discussions which preceded and followed that act, turned the attention of a few thoughtful and humane persons towards Slavery itself, of which the trade was only an incident. Public sentiment was gradually enlisted, till, in 1823, it had become sufficiently accepted by the continued of the Wellington and the coming in of the Grey Ministry, and the protracted contest for Parliamentary Reform, absorbed a large share of the public attention for the next eighteen months. Meanwhile, the Abolitionists, taking advantage of the liberal tendencies of the times, gathered strength by agitating the country through numerous publications and addresses, from some of the most able pens and eloquent tongues in the Kingdom.

Parliament, of Mr. Canning's celebrated resolu-tions, declaring the expediency of adopting effec-tual and decisive measures for meliorating the condition of the slave population in the Colonies:

menced in 1834, and consummated in 1838.

But, as was predicted by those who had studied the genius of Slavery, the resolutions and circular were either contemptuously defied, coolly disregarded, or courteously evaded, by the Colonica The latter part of the same year, an insurrection broke out in Demerar. The infuriated planters undertook to trace its origin to the religious teachings of a venerable English missionary of most pure and exemplary character, Rev. John Smith. He was seized, and, after a trial in which every rule of evidence was set at naught.

man of the committee. These two committees were in session when the exiled Jamaica missionaries arrived. They were examined as witnesses, with some sixty there, representing both sides of the question—the inquiry extending through nearly three months. The result was, an overwhelming case against slavery. Both parties now girded themselves for the contest. The ministry of Earl Grey had recently carried the Reform bill. It was a favorable moment for the friends of freedom to strike. Early in the session of 1833, Mr. Buxton was about to bring forward a motion for the immediate abolition of slavery in the Colonies; when Mr. Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, superseded him, by pledging ministers to introduce a measure, without delay, which "should be safe and satisfactory to all parties."

Mr. Stanley brought out the Government plan of abolition on the 14th of May, 1833. Good, genial, and unsuspecting Mr. Buxton, now wished he had kept the work in his own hands. Stanley's bill bore the stereotyped ministerial stamp. It was a compromise between what justice demanded and what oppression would grant. As finally adopted, its main features were:

1. All slaves in the Eritish Colonies to be forever free from slavery after the 1st of August, 1834.

ever free from slavery after the 1st of August, 1834.

2. Those above the age of slx years, to become servants for four years, agricultural servants for six years—to labor for the master not exceeding forty-five hours per week, who might sell their services, without separating families.

3. Masters might voluntarily discharge ap-

prentices, or they might purchase their discharge against the will of their masters, at an appraised

4. Apprentices to receive from their ma

due amount of food, or provision grounds in lieu of it, clothing, lodging, medicine, and other main-5. Special justices to be appointed directly or indirectly by the Home Government, to carry the act into effect, with exclusive power to secure the rights, redress the wrongs, and punish the delin-

rights, redress the wrongs, and punish the delinquencies of apprentices as such, but with no power to whip females.

6. The Colonial Legislatures to have power, subject to the approval of the King in Council, to substitute for the whole or any part of the imperial act, any enactments of their own to accomplish the same objects—including the substitution of immediate abolition for the apprentice-ship—and with full power, at their discretion, to ship-and with full power, at their discretion, t

ship—and with full power, at their discretion, to exempt apprentices from certain civil and military services, and to disqualify them from enjoying certain offices and political franchises.

7. Compensation to the amount of £20,000,000 sterling to be distributed among the slaveholders, in instalments, in proportion to the appraised value of their slaves.

As first proposed, the plan was mere defective in many particulars; for instance, the apprenticeship was to extend to twelve years. Leading abolitionists denounced the scheme, compelled ministers to reduce the period of apprenticeship

ministers to reduce the period of apprenticeship ministers to reduce the period of apprenticeship to four and six years, protested against compen-sation; but, fearful of losing the boon, the ma-jority finally yielded their opposition. In Par-liament the measure was discussed to its dregs; the friends of immediate abolition striving to remedy its defects—the West India interest con-testing every clause and company with heroic pertesting every clause and comma with heroic per tinacity. After vast rhetorical and digital dis thacity. After vast recorrear and digital dis-plays on all sides, with much patience and philan-thropy on one, and a good deal of bad temper and bad ethics, mingled with ghostly prophecies of bankruptcy and bloodshed on the other, the bill became a law on the 28th day of August, 1833. Mr. O'Connell voted against it, on the two grounds, that it did not give immediate freedom to the alease whilst it gave commensation to the to the slaves, whilst it gave compensation to the

# [TO BE CONTINUED.]

FEMALE POETS OF AMERICA We are indebted to the publishers (Carey lunt, Philadelphia) for a copy of Griswold's Female Poets of America. It is a large octavo of 400 pages, containing specimens of the productions of nearly one hundred writers, beginning with Mrs. Anne Bradstreet, who flourished in the seven teenth century, and closing with Miss Anna H.

Phillips, whose first poem appeared in 1847. A short, but well-written preface by the author, contains some discriminative remarks on the po etry of our women; and, prefixed to the quotaetry of our women; and, prefixed to the quotations from each writer, we find a sketch of her life, and a critical notice of her productions. The Collection, as a whole, evinces great industry and Collection, as a whole, evinces great industry and good taste.

The following notices of some of our own most teemed contributors will be read with interest:

ALICE AND PHŒBE CAREY. "In the West," says Dr. Griswold, "song gushes and flows, like the springs and rivers, more imperially than elsewhere, as they will believe who study her journals, or who read these effusions or study her journals, or who read these effusions or those of Amelia Welby, the author of 'The Wife of Leon,' and other young poets, whose minds seem to be elevated by the glorious nature there, into the atmosphere where all thought takes a shape of beauty and harmony. A delicious play of fancy distinguishes much of the finest poetry of the sex; but Alice Carey evinces in many poems a genuine imagination and a creative energy that challenge peculiar praise. We have perhaps no other author so young, in whom the poetical faculty is so largely developed. Her sister writes with vigor, and a hopeful and genial spirit, and there are many felicities of expression, particular-ly in her later pieces. She refers more than Alice to the common experience, and has perhaps a deeper sympathy with that philosphy and those movements of the day, which look for a nearer approach to equality in culture, fortune, and social relations."

GRACE GREENWOOD. "It was from the beautiful village of New

Brighton, on the Beaver river, thirty miles below Pittsburg, in a quiet valley, surrounded by the most bold and picturesque scenery, that, in 1844, she wrote the first of those sprightly and brilliant letters, under the signature of 'Grace Green-wood,' by which she was introduced to the litera-ry world. They were addressed to General Morry world. They were autressed to Cohera Mor-ris and Mr. Willis, then editors of the New Mir-ror, and being published in that miscellany, the question of their authorship was discussed in the journals and in literary circles; they were attribjourniss and in literary circies; they were attriuted in turns to the most piquant and elegant of
our known writers; and curiosity was in no degree lessened by intimations that they were by
some Diana of the West, who, like the ancient
goddess, inspired the men who saw her with madness, and in her chosen groves and by her streams
used her whip and rein with the boldness and
grace of Meroury. Such secrets are not easily
kept; and while the fair magazinist was visiting
the Atlantic cities, in 1846, the veil was thrown
aside, and she became known by her proper name.
She has since been among the most industrious
and successful of our authors, and has written
with perhaps with equal facility and felicity in
every style, 'from grave to gay, from lively to severe.' Her apprehensions are sudden and powerful. The lessons of art and the secrets of experience have no mists for her quick eyes. Many-sided as Proteus, she yet, by an indomitable
will, bends all her strong and passionate nature
to the subject that is present, plucks from it whatever it has of mystery, and weaves it into the
forms of her imagination, or casts it aside as the
dross of a fruitless analysis. Educated in a simple condition of life, where conventionalism had
no authority against truth and reason, and the
healthful activity of her mind preserved by an
admirable physical training and development—all
her thought is direct and honest, and her sentiment vigorous and cheerful. But the energy of
her character and intelligence is not opposed to
true delicacy. A feeble understanding and a nature without the elements of quick and permanent decision, on the contrary, cannot take in the
noblest forms of real or ideal beauty. It is the
sham delicacy that is shocked at thingsactual and
necessary, that fills the magazines with rhymed
commonplaces, that sacrifices to a prudish nicety
all individualism, and is the chief bar to esthetic
cultivation and development. She looks with a
poet's eye upon Nature, and with a poet's soul
dares and aspir uted in turns to the most piquant and elegant of our known writers; and curiosity was in no de-

The work is for sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

A project is again before the Legislature of Massachusetts, for making a plurality elect in the choice of Presidential electors. The probability is that it will pass.

Reform is never of a day,
Its progress told in houre,
Dashed up like petty ocean spray,
Or sudden as spring showers;
But like a seed that sprang in earth,
That grasps the distant skies;
Or like an empire in its birth,
An empire in its birth,
An empire in its rise.
Then let us be of better cheer,
A little longer wait,
With too much of a doubt or fear,
Who clamor against fate,
Though Justice in its journey lag,
Is tedious and slow,
On Anty's post—Oh! never flag,
While there is aught to do.
Reform is never of the things

While there is aught to de.

Reform is never of the things
The eye can constant trace,
And through its strange meanderings
May never lose its place,
But like the latent powers, combined,
Which make the lightning's might,
'Tis in our midst, though undivined,
Till flashing on the sight.
Then there is hope for him whose heart
Is heavy with disspair,
Who hath performed his noble part,
Yes seeth everywhere
But outrage dread, with by the head,
The earth with sorrows flood,
But wasting evils thickly spread,
And nothing of the good.

Reform, though weak, is never crushed

Reform, though weak, is never crushed When stricken by the strong, Its whisperings forever hushed,

When stricken by the strong,
Its whisperings forever husbed,
Amid a world of wrong;
But like a mountain stream whose waves
befy the sweeping blast,
Or like a sturdy star that braves
The clouds are floating past,
It rises stronger for the blow,
And shines with purer light,
Is nerved with flercer power to do,
And swifter for its flight.
Then let us arm with surer trust,
With surer purpose strive,

Reform can never work an ill Reform can never work an ill
Where ill was not before;
Though ominous it look, it still
Hath something good in store—
As Autumn rains, that mar the day
With heaviness and gloom,
Are welcomed by the parching clay,
And by the harvest bloom;
On him who hath the lion's share
Of worldly cheer and joy,
Though seemingly it harshly bear,
It worketh some annoy;
Yet for the struggling hosts who live
Through misery and toil,
It has a precious boon to give,
It is a valued spoil.

It is a valued spoil. Reform can never miss its goal,
Though baffled on the way—
It hath a true and trusting soul,
And cannot go astray;
Like hoary Time, that overleaps
The barriers of space,
Above the wreck of worlds it sweeps,
Till reached its destined place. Until the right is uppermos And virtue's meed is won And virtue's meed is won,
Till every trace of wrong is lost,
Nor evil deeds are done—
Until the day of "better days"
Is dawning through the stormOh, never cease the cry to raise,
Reform! Reform! Reform!

#### Cincinnati, Ohio, 1849. FOREIGN OPINIONS.

From the London Times, Jan. 11. In this hour of questionable glory and substan tial success, the great plague spot and curse of the American Republic presses into the fore-ground, and will not be concealed. Slavery, like an evil genius, obtrudes itself on the triumph, and claims a place in the grand spectacle of the na-tional powers. The most sanguine anticipations of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence have been surpassed this day, when, within the compass of one lengthened human life, their successors find themselves summoned to give laws and institutions to a newly conquered terrigan, to enter in. In English only in verbals with tory half the size of Europe, and stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean. Nothing is

wanting to complete the grandeur of the crisis Nature pours all her treasures into the lap of Freedom, whatever can satisfy the simplest wants. up, and while monarchies are falling into dotage and decay, we must look to the New World for that freshness and vigor which once distinguished Europe above the rest of the globe. But, as festivities have been marred by the intrusion of a most unwelcome guest, and unexpected disclosure have often turned triumph into shame and confu hands," it seems to say; "grasp your huge spoil measure the shores of the Pacific with your rod and stretch your lines across the whole continent

members who voted on the question, 107 were for the Proviso, and 80 againstit—a proportion which leaves no doubt as to the ultimate result. The Senate, it was expected, might strike out the ob-noxious clause; but this would only leave every-

thing in suspense, and hand over the organization of the new States to the next meeting of Congress of the new States to the next meeting of Congress and the new President.

Another decision of the House of Representatives appears to have been even more grave and offensive to the slaveholding States. Washington, the capital of the Union, and the spot where these discussions are held, in order to seclude it from the interest and factions of any one State, stands in a small quadrilateral territory cut out of Maryland and Virginia, called the District of Columbia. This sanctum sanctorum of the Federal Union still harbors the slavedaler. Washington is the metropolis of slavery. The President, the is the metropolis of slavery. The President, the senators, and Representatives, meet in a den of oppression, within the sound of the lash and the cry of the helpless victim. Man is a chattel on the very spot which calls itself the centre of freedom. The spot which calls itself the centre of freedom. The fact is keenly felt in the Union, and a resolution

has been carried, by a majority of 98 to 87 votes, aiming at the suppression of this scandal.

Such a resolution commits not only the party, but the House of Representatives, beyond the power of retreat. It is difficult to conceive a Constitution and the independence of the States, except for certain definite objects of union, are except for certain definite objects of union, are highly indignant at what they consider an attempt to dictate the internal economy of the States. The House of Representatives has now doubly censured slavery. It has taken Washington as the type of the whole Union, and pronounced a condemnation on the part for the whole, the head for the members.

We will not ourselves undertake to say that this is not in some eart an infringement of that

We will not ourselves undertake to say that this is not in some sort an infringement of that Federal compact which makes Washington mere-ly a convenient locality for legislative meetings, which does not otherwise admit the idea of a metropolis, and which leaves to every State the care of its own religion and morality. But the rigor of political systems must sometimes how to necesof political systems must sometimes bow to necessity and common sense. The Union is no longer a cluster of independent States; it is now an a cluster of independent States; it is now an empire, dominating over a continent, and giving laws to a world. It stands in the midst of unpeopled or half-peopled regions, of vast and sudden accumulations of men, of conflicting ideas, and wild disorder. It cannot refuse the mission which is pressed upon it. It has no alternative but to declare a moral preference when its voice is expected and its sanction desired. If a Republic or a Federal Union wishes to remain in its primitive integrity, it must eschew conquest. Washington is no longer the Panionium of a few independent States; it is the metropolis of the greater part of North America, and claims a reversionary interest in the whole. It finds itself compelled to act up to that destiny, and to speak in a general and imperial capacity.

and imperial capacity.

As might be expected, the Southern Representatives have taken high offence and no little alarm at these decided proceedings. Their first impulse was to defy the Northern States, and threaten resistance to the decision of the Federative Government, as being against the spirit of the Constitution. Milder or more cautious counsels have prevailed. It is now hoped that, after much angry discussion, the question may be indefinitely post-

poned; and, indeed, with the present known opinions of the Senate against abolition, delay offers the best chance of success. As far as we can judge from the effect of popular decisions in the British House of Commons, we should pronounce comfort of every well-ordered community.

character. For the present, the slaveholding states will be respected; indeed, they are so wedded to slavery that a change would be hazardous; but before long they will give way to the public opinion of the sister States, and the universal judgment of the civilized world; nor do we think the Union will be be broken in the structure.

#### For the National Era. TEUTONIC PRRFIXES IN ENGLISH.—No. 2.

In a former communication (see National Era. September 21, 1848) I endeavored to show that Teutonic prefixes, as a general rule, have been disused in English, and that they have been retained only in the special cases there enumerated. This subject I propose to illustrate more fully, by taking up the several Teutonic particles of place in their order, and following them down from the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon, the ancient languages whence the Teutonic portion of our own tongue is derived.

To; as, Goth. duginnan, to begin; durinnan, to run to; duvakan, to watch unto; Angle-Sax. toberan, to bear to; tobrecan, to break in pieces; tocuman, to come to; tosprecan, to speak to. This prefix cannot be used in English before verbs, as it would be confounded with to, the sign of the infinitive. It remains only in toward (adj. or adv.)

with accent retracted. At, another form of the particle to; as, Goth. atbairan, to bring or to offer; atgaggan, to go to; atriman, to run to; Anglo-Sax. ætberan, to shew; atspurnan, to spurn at; atsittan, to sit by. There is no compound word in English with this prefix. It must not be confounded with at in verbs of

Latin origin; as, attain, attempt, attend; or in words of French origin; as, attach, attack.

Of, the opposite of to, and denoting from; as afgaggan, to go out or depart; aflectan, to put away; afstandan, to depart; Anglo-Sax. ofbeatan, to beat off; of cuman, to come forth or proceed; of drifan, to drive off; of seitan, to set off. The only compounds remaining in English are verbal de-rivatives with the accent drawn back; (which retraction of the accent has preserved the word from being lost;) as, offset, offshoot, offspring, offscouring. With offset compare set off.

From, a more modern form than of, but with

the same force; as, Goth fragiban, to forgive; fra-letan, to dismiss; Anglo-Sax. fromcuman, to be re-jected. No example remains in English except adj. froward, (for fromward,) with the accent drawn

In; as, Goth. insaian, to sow in; insaiman, to look on; Anglo-Sax. inbyran, to bring in; infaran, to go in; incuman, to come in. In English only in doubtful or obsolescent forms; as, inbreathe, inbreed, inhold, infold; and in verbals with accent drawn back; as, income, inborn, inbred. For the difference of meaning, compare inhold with hold in. On, probably another form of the particle in; as, Goth. anagaggan, to come on; anadrigkan, to drink on; anagriman, to come upon; Anglo-Sax. onbitan, to taste of; onbrican, to break in; onganaccent drawn back; as, onset, onslaught.

Out; as, Goth. usbairan, to bring forth; usgag.

out; as, ctohn ssourca, to bring forth; using-gan, to go out; usgiban, to render; Anglo-Sax. utdragan, to drag out; utgan, to go out; ustatan, to let out. In English only where the particle has a metaphorical or unusual sense; as, outbid, outblush, outbreathe, outbaid, outburn, outdo, outrun; also, outbar, outbad; and in some verbals with accent drawn back; as, outbound, outborn, outcast.

For the difference of meaning, compare outgo with

For the difference of meaning, compare outgo with go out; outstand, to stand beyond the proper time, with to stand out, to project.

Up; as, Goth, ufbrikan, to reject; ufgairdan, to gird up; Anglo-Sax. upcuman, to come up; upfaran, te go up. In English in some obselescent verbs; as, upbear, upblow, updraw, upheave; also when the prefix has a metaphorical sense; as, upbraid, uphold; and in verbals with accent drawn back; as unctart unrising unright. For the dif-

cent drawn back; as, aftercost, aftercrop, afterpiece.

Back, a later form for after, or behind; as, Anglo-Sax. bacberan, to take on the back. In English only in backbite, backslide, backwound.

By and be; as, Goth. bigitan, to find; bigiman,

to come upon; birinnan, to run by; Anglo-Sax. beemethan, to bequeath; beginnan, to begin; begyrdan, to begird. In English only where the import of the prefix is not obvious; as, behead, become; For, in the sense of forth, or away; as, Anglo-

For, in the sense of forth, or away; as, Anglo-Sax. forsendan, to send forth or away; forgifan, to forgive; forswear. In English in forbid, forgive, forswear.

Gain, in the sense of against; as, Anglo-Sax. geanbæran, to oppose. In English in gainsay; also, gaingive, gainstand, gainstrive.

With; as, Anglo-Sax. mithlædan, to lead away; with; as, Angue-Sal. natural withlegan, to go against in English only in withdraw, withhold, withstand. H. D. S.

# FARMING LANDS NEAR WASHINGTON.

I wish to say a few words in a plain way, in egard to the condition of agriculture in the icinity of our city; and, in order that our friends the distance may have a just comprehension of the subject, I will briefly refer to the geographical position of this metropolis, and its capacity as a mart for trade.

The City of Washington, then, is situated on

The City of Washington, then, is situated on the northern bank of the Potomac river, at the distance of about one hundred miles from its mouth, or outlet into the Chesapeake Bay, and on the point of land that is formed by the junction with it of the Anacostia, or Eastern Branch of that river. Georgetown, a more ancient borough, is situated two miles further west, and at the head of navigation, on the same river. The ocean tide rises here from two to three feet, and, on the prevalence of eastern winds, to a greater height. The Potomac is a noble river, having a width

The Potomac is a noble river, having a width of about one mile opposite Washington, and, enlarging as it bears onward to the ocean the commerce of its fertile shores, till it swells out to an extent of nine miles, at its mouth. Its navigation is free and unobstructed for vessels of a large, if not the very largest class, as high up as the Navy Yard, at the entrance of the Anacostia, and even to Georgetawn.

Here commences, nearly opposite to the President's House, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, extending westward, along the line of the river, to Cumberland, in Maryland. This magnificent work, yet incomplete, will, when it reaches its destination, furnish a means of transpert to a desirable market, for all the rich products of the fertile country that lies west of Washington, on

british House of Commons, we should pronounce it impossible that this stigma shall long survive in the Union.

Every year strikes another blow at slavery, and brings another adhesion to the cause of freedom. Last year we sawthe French islands emancipated. This year—but we will not venture to predict, when the future is a continual surprise. It is evident, however, that in the Union there is a decided majority of representatives, people, and States, against this notrious blot on the escutcheon of Republican liberty, and that all feel them selves concerned to wipe it out.

Such a feeling cannot but triumph over local interests and the letter of the Constitution, unless we overrate the earnestness of the American character. For the present, the slaveholding States will be respected; indeed, they are so weedled to slavawit the states and the letter of the Saveholding States will be respected; indeed, they are so weedled to slavawit the states and the letter of the continual properties are sometimed to the comfort of every well-ordered community.

The city of Washington contains a population, as shown by the census of 1840, of nearly 23,000, and this number has been greatly increased since that date.

States, as to locality; let us consider briefly what advantages it offers to the industrious cultivator of the soil, in the way of a market for the vending of the productions of his land. It matters little how fertile and productive land is, if it is inaccessible to a market; it may support the ploughman, and yield, almost without human effort, food for his family; but all beyond this is a useless surplus, which can only turn to waste in his hands. Hence, in a commercial and economical view, the facilities of a market furnish the true criterion by which the value of land is to be determined. facilities of a market furnish the true criterion by which the value of land is to be determined. I speak, of course, of that which is arable and capable of cultivation. Washington, though small compared with the great capitals of our States, has yet, for many years, kept ahead of the country in which it is seated. The farmers find here a ready, remunerating market for all that they can produce upon their land. I will attempt, though without any memorands or proper tables before me, to give the prices of some items which may serve as an index to a more extended catalogue. Hay, though it is in general unskilfully may serve as an index to a more extended catalogue. Hay, though it is in general unskilfully cured, sells at from \$15 to \$20 the ton; occasionally it may be found by the small load at 62½ cents per hundred, and, when scarce, the better kinds of hay will bring as high as \$1.25 a hundred. Rye and wheat straw bring from 50 to 62½ cents per hundred. Irish potatoes, in small constities sell at from 75 cents to \$2.5 cents per hundred. 62½ cents per hundred. Irish potatoes, in small quantities, sell at from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel; sweet potatoes at \$1; cabbages at 6 to 10 cents per head; apples, \$1 a bushel; peaches, of fine quality, in their season, at from \$1 to \$4 per bushel, the prices varying with the periods of their production in market, and the abundance of the crop; butter, in summer, from 18 to 25 cts., and in winter and spring from 20 to 37½ and even 50 cts. occasionally; turnips, when not abundant, and sold as a table vegetable, bring 20 cents a peck, but were sold last winter, in quantities, at 25 cents a bushel, as food for stock. Beef, at the market stalls, sells at from 8 to 12½ eents; the best stalls, sells at from 8 to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  eents; the best pieces mutton and veal seldom lower that 8, often

at 12½ cents; pourtry is abundant, and in the early part of winter sells low, but, as the season advances, so do the prices, and in the summer young chickens sell at from \$2 to \$3 the dozen. Wood, which is abundant in the surrounding country, varies in its winter prices from \$5 to \$7 for hickory, and from \$4 to \$6 for oak, pine ranging usually at one dollar lower than oak.

The capacity of the city for the consumption

of the various productions of the adjacent country is ever enlarging, not simply from the progressive increase of its own fixed population, but also from the constantly augmenting number of people who flock to it from all parts of the empire, of which it is the capital and political centre. While the lands about the city are becoming bet-While the lands about the city are becoming better cultivated and more productive than formerly, it is not found that the prices which the farmers obtain for what they raise are materially diminished; but that, on the contrary, for many articles, they are increased. This must be taken as fair evidence, that the demand does not fall short of the apply increases the of the supply—that, as the supply increases, the demand keeps pace with it, and that remunerating prices reward the labor of the cultivator.

In Baltimore, a great commercial city, lying 40 miles distant, the prices of almost everything offered in market are, I am told, materially lower than in Washington; and it is certain that many articles produced near that city, or beyond it, seek a market here rather than there. Nothing could induce this course of trade but the bette prices afforded by the markets of the metropolis In pursuing this subject, as I hope to do, in future numbers of the Era, I propose to speak of the price, variety, and qualities of the lands by which the city of Washington is surrounded; and it may be that, in doing this, I may be able to produce on other minds the impression which has possessed my own, that this region of country affords more inducements to immigration and settlement, by Northern and Eastern men, than the bread and fortile lands of the Wast where ne In pursuing this subject, as I hope to do, in fu

broad and fertile lands of the West, where no ture produceth bountifully what no man consum-

# VARIETY.

BAXTER AND JUDGE JEFFRIES .- When the trial measure the shores of the Pacific with your rod, and stretch your lines across the whole continent; proclaim yourselves lords paramount of America from the equator northward to the poles; but before you do this, you shall pronounce upon my claims, and declare to all the earth whether you will spread the institution of slavery or not."

At the date of the last intelligence, Congress was occupied in this important discussion with an earnestness which promises the most decided and speedy results. An urgent memorial from New Mexico and California had excited the hopes of the Northern Representatives, and the furious indignation of the Southern. A graver event for the Northern Representatives and the furious indignation of the Southern. A graver event for expanization of the newly-acquired territory report to the house of Representatives now stands committed to what is called the Wilmot Proviso. Of 187 members who voted on the question, 107 were the particle has a metaphorical or unusual meaning; as, underbera, to support; which is and some with stands under: the faction. This is and of rogue, a schismatical knave, a hypocritical villain. He hates the Litter faction. This is and of rogue, a schismatical will set a mark upon you. You are the patron of the faction. This is and some very or not rogar, and the faction. This is and some set, a hypocritical villain. He hates the Litter faction. The results of this provision of the southern o expostulation in a torrent of ribaldry and invec-tive, mingled with scraps of Hudibras. "My Lord," said the old man, "I have been much

expostulation in a torrent of ribaldry and invective, mingled with scraps of Hudibras. "My raguinan, to go before; faurastandan, to stand by; Anglo-Sax. forebeon, to be before; forecaman, to come before; foregan, to go before. In English only where the particle refers to time, or has some unusual signification; as, foream, forebode, forecast, foreknow, foresee, forethink, foretell, forego, forenamed.

After; as, Goth. afargangan, to follow; Anglo-Sax. afterswathan, to speak after; afterriddan, to ride after. In English only in verbals with accent drawn back: as, aftercore, afterpiece. books enough to load a cart, and every book as full of sedition as an egg is full of meat. By the full of secution as an egg is full of meat. By the grace of God, I'll look after thee. I see a great many of your brotherhood waiting to know what will befall their mighty Don. But, by the grace of God Almighty, I will crush you all."

The noise of weeping was heard from some of those who surrounded Baxter. "Snivelling calves!" said the Judge.—Macaulay's History of Exalent from the Accession of Lowes. England from the Accession of James II.

CHANGE.—Things themselves change less than our manner of looking at them. Conscience.—Liberty of conscience is a natu-ral right, and he that would maintain it must give

Taue Greatness.—What is great is not always good, but what is good is always great. Somebody, who writes more truthfully than po

etically, says: "An angel without money is not thought so much of now-a-days as a devil with a bag full of guineas." ORDER is the sanity of the mind, the health of the body, the peace of the city, the security of the State. As the beams to a house, as the bones to

the microcosm of man, so is order to all things." ENTHUSIASM is always connected with the senses, whatever be the object that excites it. The true strength of virtue is serenity of mind, combined with a deliberate and steadfast determination to execute her laws. That is the healthful condition of the moral life. On the other hand, enthusiasm, even when excited by representations of goodness, is a brilliant but feverish glow, which leaves only exhaustion and langour behind.—

Kant.

A Sublime Truth.—Let a man have all the world can give him, he is still miserable, if he has a grovelling, unlettered, undevout mind. Let him have his gardens, his fields, his woods, his lawns, for grandeur, plenty, ornament, and gratification; while at the same time God is not in all his thoughts. And let another have neither field nor garden; let him only look at nature with an enlightened mind—a mind which can see and adore the Creator in his works, can consider them as demonstrations of his power, his wisdom, his goodness, and his truth—this man is greater, as well as happier, in his poverty, than the other in his riches. The one is little higher than a beast, the other but a little lower than an angel.—Jones of Nayland. A SUBLIME TRUTH.-Let a man have all the

oach from Penrith only ran as far as Brough, had ordered a note to be despatched to the head inn at that place, to order a chaise and pair to be ready on its arrival to convey him forward. The note was delivered to the Castle Inn, but the officials at that place, clated with their distinguished visiter in prospects, had spread the news through all the village, and coming to the ears of the land-lord of the White Swan, he was determined to contend for the honor of receiving the noble guest. A short time previous to the arrival of the coach, the inhabitants of Brough watched with some interest the prepositions made by the the coach, the inhabitants of Brough watened with some interest the preparations made by the two inns. Each brought out its chaise, and the domestics belonging to each bustled about with great sgility. No sooner had the coach stopped, than a landlord flanked each side, and both endeavored, by persuasive elequence, to induce his lordship to visit their respective inns, and place his person in the conveyances they had prepared his person in the conveyances they had prepared for him. His lordship was almost transfixed to his seat by this unexpected attack, and was heard to mutter something like, "What ever must I do between these two men?" At last Mr. Megee, of tween these two men?" At last Mr. Megee, of the Swan, put a period to the conflict, by refer-ring to a point which affected the loyal feelings of his lordship. "You know, my lord, ours is the Queen's inn." "Then, most assuredly, yours is the head inn." and Lord Brougham botted into the parlor of the Swan, leaving the discomfited opponent of Mr. Megee in the street.—Westmore-land Gazette.

CHARLES LAMB IN A FIX.—We travelled with one of those troublesome fellow-passengers in a stage coach that is called a well-informed man. For twenty miles we discoursed about the prop-For twenty miles we discoursed about the properties of steam, probabilities of carriages by ditto, till all my science, and more than all, was exhausted, and I was thinking of escaping my torment by getting up on the outside, when, getting into Bishop's Stortford, my gentleman, spying some farming land, put an unlucky question to me, "What sort of a crop of turnips I thought we should have this year?" Emma's eyes turned to me, to know what in the world I could have to say; and she burst out into a violent fit of langer. say; and she burst out into a violent fit of laughter, maugre her pale, serious cheeks, when, with the greatest gravity, I replied, that "it depended, I believed, upon boiled legs of mutton."—Final Memorial of Charles Lamb.

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.-The true way to excel in any work is to propose the brightest and most perfect example for our imitation. We must improve by the attempt, even though we fall short of the full share of perfection.—Tillotson.

A Bible and a newspaper in every house, a good school in every district—all studied and appreciated as they merit—are the principal support of virtue, morality, and civil liberty.—Franklin.

#### For the National Era. THE WILLOW LEAF.

From the French of Madame Tastre.

Pure was the air. Autumn's last day, Calmly departing, bore away. The crown of all the wood: And thus I saw, with motion slow, My life, the aun, the season, go, As there I musing stood.

'Gainst an old trunk, with moss o'ergrow Oppress'd with grief, I teaned alone, Bidding the past farewell: And there, where greenest grasses lean Above the bright and placid stream, A withered leaflet fell.

An aged willow, o'er my head,
To the calm breeze its branches spread
Careless I gathered one,
And from its taper stem I threw
A leaflet on the water blue,
But quickly it was gone.

Thus, in my dreary, simless play, I questioned of the future day I questioned of the rubure usy Each dry and faded leaf; And still I watched the fragile beat, And joyed to see it safely float, E'en for a moment brief.

'Tis thus upon life's heaving tide We trust the raging surge to ride And with its billows cope;

My heart was filled with fond desire
To know thy fate. my faithful lyre.
Another leafiet dry
I cast upon the waters blue;
'Twas vain—for, hurried from my view, My oracle passed by Thus on this shore, where fortune dies, My gift of song with Z phyr flies, Borne on her waving wing: Borne on her waving wing: Upon thy fiskle atream? Oh, no! 'Twould only sorrow bring.

My trembling heart is filled with wo, And-dreads the ills is doth not know: E'en from this omen leaf I view the clouds of sorrow spread In gloomy folds above my head, And bow my soul in grief.

present. I know of no better way to judge of the future than from the past. I take that ground, and say that the great parties will, as in years past, be governed by what they may think expedient to insure success. Can the Democracy of the free States hesitate a moment as to its ourse to accomplish the overthrow of the Taylor party? It would seem there could be no doubt upon that the transfer of the description of the seem that the transfer of the seem that the transfer of the seem that the transfer of the seem that the seem tha point. There is no loveliness in Slavery that charms them, or repulsiveness in Freedom that they should war upon it—nothing of the kind. They love Liberty and hate Slavery as truly as the Whigs, if they have not made as loud pro-

fessions.
Should the Democratic vote be added to that of the Free Democracy, it would inspire a confidence of success that would bring to the polls that large class of voters, who, from discourage-ment, staid away at the last election, and the re-sult would be, a perfect triumph of party and principle. Such an organization, planting itself upon the Buffalo platform, would find itself firm as the mountain, and enduring as the Government itself. The opposition would be necessitated to take opposite ground, and could only make a fee-ble effort. It would have the effect to drive every doughface south of Mason and Dixon's line, and adulgance sound is a Northern doughface would never be found. How stands the Whig party, and what are its prospects after its victory? With what are its prospects after its victory? With truthfulness may they adopt the language of Pyr-rhus, who, after having been congratulated on his victory over the Romans, exclaimed: "Another such victory would ruin me!"—if indeed they are victory over the Romans, exclaimed: "Another such victory would ruin me!"—if indeed they are not already ruined. I verily believe their victory will prove the greatest calamity that could have befallen them. At Philadelphia, they have unmasked their pro-slavery battery, and enlisted, not for the campaign only, but for life; yet perhaps they were not all aware of it. It is true, that subsequently, some of them hoisted a Free Soil flag, and claimed to sail under it, but it was only a piratical measure. They deceived only those who wished to be deceived. The truth is, they well knew General Taylor to be a slaveholder, and pledged, so far as the South require a pledge, to make his administration agreeable to Southern views and wishes. By this act they have formed a co-partnership for life, unless let off by some unnatural and impolitic act of the Democrats.

Had they nominated Judge McLean, they would have drawn to their standard most of the anti-slavery voters, and if defeated in 1848, would would have triumphed in 1852, and formed a perment party that would have held the Government for years; but they chose to pursue a different course. They have east in their lot with slaveholders, and, with them, are doomed to a hopeless minority. Yours, truly,

C. E.

CHESTERVILLE, O., December 15, 1848.

Dr. Balley: I am well aware that there are numerous persons in the Whig party who will by every means in their power endeavor to preserve General Taylor, or rather the party, from so unfortunate a dilemma; and persons of this class are not alone found amongst prominent politicians. Generally, they will be found to be such as hailed, in its first announcement, the nomination of Taylor as the harbinger of success to the Whig party. But I trust there will be found in the next, if not in the present Congress, members enough who are true to Liberty, to reject any compromise whatever with alavery. But should it

unfortunately happen that the present Congress make a compromise, I hope and trust that the next will repeal it. It is too late now, I trust, for the American people to be bound by anything but the great principles of Freedom. If, then a compromise should be made, by which slavery can be introduced into our new territories, let Repeal be our watchword; and if the next Congress does, as I should hope it would, repeal it, let General Taylor veto it if he dare. Should he do this, what little there may be left of cohesive force in the Whig party would instantly be annihilated.

# THE NATIONAL ERA.

#### WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 15, 1849. AN IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

In the cases of Norris vs. the city of Boston, and Smith vs. Turner, health commissioner for the port of New York, the Supreme Court, last week, delivered its opinion, through Justice
Wayne, declaring the acts of Massachusetts and
Wayne, declaring the acts of Massachusetts and New York, which impose a tax upon passengers coming into the ports of said States from abroad. or from other States, to be unconstitutional and void. Five judges, a majority of the court, concurred in this decision-Judges McLean, Catron, McKinley, Grier, and Wayne.

We present below a summary of the points made and decided, copied from the Intelligencer. The opinion is one of great importance, and, if we mistake not, bears with much weight upon other State laws or regulations than those directly passed upon in the decision. We shall specify

By acts of the State of Virginia, of the 13th March, 1841, and 19th February, 1845, inspectors are appointed to examine vessels from New York, trading in that State on the James, York, Rappahannock, or Potomac, and to exact of the masters bonds, with two resident sureties, to the amount of one thousand dollars, not to convey away any slave. The inspection fee is five dollars, and a tax of three dollars per day is imposed every day after the vessel is taken possession of, till the bonds are given. These charges are a tax upon the right of navigation, subjecting the exercise of the right to a condition; and, as the following ex-

The power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States, includes navigation upon the high seas, and in the bays, harbors, lakes, and navigable waters within the United States; and any tax by a State, in any way affecting the right of navigation, or subjecting the exercise of the right to a condition, is contrary to the aforesaid grant."

The same decision virtually annuls some of the regulations of the port of Charleston, South Carolina, in relation to colored persons. By the laws of that State, shipmasters, having free persons o color employed on board, are required to give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars, with sureties, to carry them away upon their departure; and, on their refusal to do so, they are compelled to anchor one hundred yards from the shore, and to remain there until their departure, under penalty of one thousand dollars and six months imprisonment. The colored persons are also liable to close confinement in jail until the vessel sails, and are to be warned never to enter the State again. The master is bound to pay two dollars to the justice who performs these ser-

All such regulations offect the right of naviga tion, are conditions to the exercise of this right and therefore fall to the ground by the same decision which annuls the laws of New York and Massachusetts, imposing a tax on passengers. In addition to the extract quoted above, cor

sider the following, which affirms the inability of any State to tax the commerce of the United States for the purpose of paying any expense incident to the execution of its police laws:

The States of this Union cannot constitution tax the commerce of the United States for the purpose of paying any expense incident to the execution of their police lans."

South Carolina claims that her laws in relation to colored seamen are police laws-and she taxes the commerce of the United, directly, two dollars, in the shape of a fee to the justice of the peace for executing them! The inspection fee charged by Virginia is also a tax on the commerce of the United States, to pay the expense of executing her police laws, as they are called. We forbear at present further comment upon

this comprehensive decision, and commend it to the special attention of our readers

"1. That the acts of New York and Massachusetts imposing a tax upon passengers, either for-eigners or citizens, coming into the ports in those States, either in foreign vessels or vessels of the United States, from foreign nations or from ports in the United States, are unconstitutional and void; being in their nature regulations of commerce contrary to the grant in the Constitution to Congress to regulate commerce with foreign na-tions and among the States.

"2. That the States of this Union cannot con-

2. That the States of this Union cannot constitutionally tax the commerce of the United States for the purpose of paying any expense incident to the execution of their police laws; and that the commerce of the United States includes an intercourse of persons, as well as the importa-

"3. That the Congress of the United States "3. That the Congress of the United States having, by sundry acts passed at different times, admitted foreigners into the United States, with their personal luggage and tools of trade, free from all duty or impost, that the acts of Massachusetts and New York imposing any tax upon foreigners or immigrants for any purpose whatever, whilst the vessel is in transitut to her port of destination, though said vessel may have arrived. destination, though said vessel may have arrived within the jurisdictional limits of either of the States of Massachusetts or New York, and before the passengers have been landed, are in violation of said acts of Congress, and therefore unconstitutional and void.

"4. That the acts of Massachusetts and New

"4. That the acts of Massachusetts and New York, in so far as they impose any obligation upon the owners or consignees of vessels, or upon the captains of vessels or freighters of the same arriving in the ports of the United States within the said States, to pay any tax or duty of any kind whatever, or to be in any way responsible for the same, for passengers arriving in the United States or coming from a port in the United States, are unconstitutional and void, being contrary to the constitutional grant to Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States, and to the legislation of Congress under the said grant or power, by which the United States have been laid off into collection districts, with ports of entry established mithin the same, and prescribing the commercial regulations under which vessels, their cargoes, and passengers, are to be admitted sels, their cargoes, and passengers, are to be admitted into the ports of the United States, as well from abroad, as from other ports of the United States.

"That the act of New York now in question,

"That the act of New York now in question, in so far as it imposes a tax upon passengers arriving in vessels from other ports in the United States, is properly in this case before this Court for construction, and that the said tax is unconstitutional and void...

"That the 9th section of the 1st article of the Constitution includes within it the migration of other persons, as well as the importation of slaves, and in terms recognises that other persons as well as slaves may be the subject of importation and commerce.

and commerce.

"5. That the 6th clause of the 9th section of "5. That the 6th clause of the 9th section of the lat article of the Constitution, prohibiting any preference from being given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another State, and that vessels bound to or from one State shall not be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another, is a limitation upon the power of Congress to regulate commerce for the purpose of producing entire commercial uniformity within the United States, and also a prohibition upon the States to destroy such uniformity by any legislation prescribing a condition upon which vessels bound from one State shall enter the port of another State.

"6. That the tax imposed upon passengers by

e constitutional uniformity enjoined is as obligatory upon the States in the aball legislation by Congress, as if the united been made by the legislation of Conditional Constitution of Const

om State to State, of August 20 Augu

and in the bays, harbors, lakes, and navigable waters within the United States, and that any tax by a State in any way affecting the right of navigation, or subjecting the exercise of the right to a condition, is contrary to the aforesaid grant.

"S. That the States of this Union may, in the exercise of their region powers, pass consequing "S. That the States of this Union may, in the exercise of their police powers, pass quarantine and health laws, interdicting vessels coming from foreign ports or ports within the United States from landing passengers and goods, prescribe the places and time for vessels to quarantine, and impose penalties for violating the same; and that such laws, though affecting commerce in its transit, are not regulations of commerce prescribing terms upon which merchandise and persons shall be admitted into the ports of the United States, but precautionary regulations to prevent vessels but precautionary regulations to prevent vessels engaged in commerce from introducing disease engaged in commerce from introducing disease into the ports to which they are bound; and that the States may, in the exercise of such police power, without any violation of the power in Congress to regulate commerce, exact from the owner or consignee of a quarantine vessel, and from passengers on board of her, such fees as will pay to the State the cost of their detention, and

#### FLOGGING AND RUM IN THE NAVY.

Mr. Haynes, until recently a sailor in the navy of the United States, is now in Washington, for the purpose of arousing the attention of members of Congress to the necessity of a most important reform in the United States Navy-the abolition of the cat-o'-nine-tails and the spirit ration. He is a fine specimen of an American sailor; and by his persevering, judicious, generous efforts, has succeeded in creating deep interest, wherever he has been, in the cause of justice to the sailor.

He comes with high recommendations from many of the most distinguished public men of our country, and has brought with him numerous memorials in hehalf of the object to which he now devotes his life.

Some five years ago, or more, the House of Repesentatives, always greatly in advance of the Senate on every question involving justice and humanity, adopted a provision in one of its bills, abolishing the system of flogging in the navy. It was of course rejected in the other branch. Since then, repeated efforts have been made in the tract from the decision shows, the statute imposing House to carry through this reform, but without ccess, until this session, when an amendment moved by Mr. Sawyer to the Naval Appropriation Bill, to prohibit the use of the lash, was carried in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and subsequently confirmed in the House. Another amendment, to abolish the practice of dealing out spirit rations, was carried in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, but lost in the House, owing to the supineness of the friends of the measure.

The bill is now before the Senate, which las year received with derision a proposition in relation to this reform. No reason can be assigned for this heartless conduct, but the fact that the Senate, from the mode of its appointment and long tenure of office, is comparatively irresponsible to the People. It does not feel the pulsations of the People's heart.

Last Friday, Mr. Hale presented in that body the petitions on the subject, obtained by Mr Haynes, embracing the proceedings of public nectings in Syracuse and Troy, New York, the esolutions of the Corporations of Buffalo and Rochester, and numerous memorials signed by citizens in other places. From his remarks on presenting the petitions, we learn that a report, on his motion, was obtained from the Secretary of the Navy, of the cases in which the infernal sysem of flogging had been practiced :

"In presenting the above documents, Mr. Hale said, it would be recollected that, as long ago as five years, the House of Representatives, by a decided vote, determined that this system of flogging in the Navy ought to be abolished. But unfortunately, when it came to this body, that your wice solutour, and hursen legislation of the very wise, salutary, and humane legislation of the House was not concurred in by the Senate. The American Senate interposed a bulwark to pre-serve the cat-o'-nine-tails for the benefit of our Navy, and that instrument of torture had been in use until the present time. A bill was now before the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House, containing the same provision for the abolition of this barbarous custom.

But, sir, said Mr. H., although we were not

able to effect the abolition of the custom at the able to effect the application of the custom at the last session, we did obtain, upon a motion of mine, a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the manner in which this arbitrary power been exercised by commanders of vessels for the period of three months. That report presents this curious fact: That while in some ves-sels of the United States—the Cyane, for example—from the 1st of April to the 30th of June, only fifty-seven lashes were administered, other vessels could not get along during the same length of time with less than four hundred and three lashes. So it appears that this punishment is not very equally administered; for in some ves-sels they could get along with one-eighteenth part of the number of lashes required by others; in other words, it varies from fifty-seven up to nine sailor now in this city, who is prepared, if he could have a hearing before a committee in this or in the other branch of Congress, to show that this report goes up only to about one-third the actual umber; and that cases can be found where two housand three hundred lashes have been admintered within three months.'

At this point, Mr. Hale was interrupted by Mr. Yulee of Florida, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who questioned his right to proseed in this strain of remark; and he was sustained by Mr. King, of Alabama, who, whenever a subject is unpalatable, becomes straightway pos-sessed with an ardent zeal for the rules of order. Mr. Webster was surprised; the Senator from New Hampshire was doing nothing more than nembers were in the habit of doing every day, on the presentation of petitions. But these two Southern Senators were pertinacious in their efforts to choke off Mr. Hale, until the Presiding Officer gave them their quietus, by deciding that the Senator from New Hampsire was in order.

Mr. Hale proceeded "I wish to call the attention of the chairman of ne committee to a few facts which have been he District Court in this city, but that I had ob-ained some facts to which I wished to call the atention of the chairman of the Committee on Na-val Affairs. I understand that the construction given by the officers in our navy to the law, auhorizes flogging, ad libitum, by giving twelve ashes for one offence, and repeating it any num-

lashes for one onence, and repeating it any number of times during the day.

Under the law of Congress, sailors enlisting for a given period of time, if the time expires before their return to the United States, and if emergency requires it, may be retained by the officer until the return of the vessel. If while upon a foreign coast the time expires, and the officer judges that the emergency requires it, he may retain them beyond the period of their enlistment. A case of this kind has actually occurred. The time expired, and the officer commanded the men to continue in the service. They refused to do so. Thereupon the officer forcibly took those men, after their term of service had expired, and ordered them to do duty. They refused, and twelve lashes were administered. They were then asked, Will you do duty? They still said, No; that was Will you do duty? They still said, No; that was a repetition of the offence, and twelve more were given; and so they went on, ad libium, until the men were beaten nearly to death. Now, the officer says to these men, whom he has no more right to flog than you or me, Mr. President, Will you do duty? and if they say no, twelve more lashes are administered, upon the plea that it is a repetition of the offence. That, I am informed, appears upon the indicise records of this District. pears upon the judicial records of this District.

Now, sir, the ground I take is, that drunken-Now, sir, the ground I take is, that drunkenness creates the necessity for the use of the cator-nine-tails. When you do away with the rum, the necessity for the flogging is gone. I find that on board the United States ship "Marion," from the 1st of December, 1847, to the 8th of January, 1848, a period of thirty-eight days, the number of lashes given was four hundred and thirty-nine. Out of that number, twenty-three sailors received each twelve lashes for drunkenness. I find on the returns such a one, "for drunkenness and descriptions and descriptions are descriptions." returns, such a one "for drunkenness and deser-tion, twelve lashes." Then "ditto," "ditto," "ditto," "ditto," "Thus you degrade and

ditto," "ditto," "ditto." Thus you degrade and orutalize the sailor by law, and then by law you log him for being just what you made him.

That is not all. I have looked to see some of "twelve lashes were given—all because the tain's stemach was not in order. I find another tance: on board the United States ship "Gernitown," on the 25th of May, one poor sailor reved seven lashes for not being properly dressed quarters. He did not happen to have the right

naval tie to his cravat, and therefore he gets seven lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails.

Mr. President, it is said that the character of the American sailor is proverbially generous; and I do ask, in the name of humanity, that the Senate of the United States will no longer interpose them selves to preserve this relic of barbarity and feudalism in the navy. Sir, these men are our own brethren. They are not the descendants of the curly-headed Africans, in whose behalf it is so fanatical to suggest a word of sympathy; they are fair-haired, rosy-checked sons of New England and the West. They are subjected to a discipline, compared with which the slavery of the plantation is elysian freedom, and the most savage crution is elvsian freedom, and the most savage cru-

lty there is Christian kindness. Now, sir, I do ask that this matter may receive shall not, in this age of light, stand up between humanity and the House of Representatives, and constitute itself a bulwark for the defence of the

considure user a butwark for the decision of the cat-o'-nine-wils. Mr. President, I am done.

Mr. Yulee. I will not make any remark in reply to the Senator from New Hampshire, but I will propose a subject for his consideration. The committee, and doubtless the Senate, will be very happy to receive the benefit of his cogitations upon the question I will propound. I wish him to take into serious consideration—and at the proper time I would ask him to make known to us, if he can—a substitute for the punishment inflicted in the navy. The Senator will do the country a s if he will invent some substitute.

kindness, if he will invent some substitute.

Mr. Westcott said he would make a suggestion to his colleague, which he thought would meet the views of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Hale.] It was, that Congress should forthwith, by special act, regulate the cooking of beefsteaks and the mode of tying cracter in the prove faults in respect to which it vats in the navy—faults in respect to which it seems that poor sailors and cooks are whipped—to prevent any future outrages on that score."

The country will place a proper estimate on the author of this brutal jest. American sailors are proverbial for their generosity, their kindness of heart, their contempt of danger, and their deep love of country. Their skill and bravery in the last war with England placed this nation in the front rank of naval powers, and from that time to the present, our flag has been honored on every sea-But there is no class of citizens so neglected by the Government, none so unprotected by popular sympathy, none to whom the law affords so little guardianship. They live under a Despotism, almost absolute, and are constantly liable to punishments, revolting and degrading. One reason for all this is, that they cannot make themselves felt at the ballot-box. Another reason is, that those in authority naturally take sides with their brethren in authority-gentlemen in the bureaus and gentlemen in Congress sympathize with the gentlemen on shipboard. They do not know the sailor, except through his captain, and the distant omplaints of the former are dissipated by a single potential word from the latter. Still another reason is, that nearly five-sixths of all American amen are from the non-slaveholding States, while perhaps full half of the officers are from the slaveholding States, so that the Senators from the atter thus far have been found generally to symathize with the latter, against the former. This fact, and the natural indisposition of slaveholders to entertain any questions of popular reform, will explain much of the determined opposition which all attempts to abolish the cat-o'-nine-tails and the spirit ration have hitherto encountered in that Mr. Yulee could not understand what substi-

tute could be devised for the lash. With what pertinacity some men cling to barbarism! They seem to have no conception of the power of moral appliances. They regard men as brutes, and their only instrument for governing them is brute force. They recognise in those over whom they have authority, no intelligence, no self-respect, no onscience, no reason, no ambition, no disposition to improve their condition - in a word, no attribute of manhood. Sailors are men, and may be governed as men. They are reasonable, and This is admitted. No one pretends that the inknow that discipline and subordination are vital structions were in fault. The responsibility then to their safety, as well as to the efficiency of the rests upon the Commissioners. them by the lash, is to destroy that strong motive to good behaviour. They are peculiarly grateful for kind treatment, but cruelty makes them desperate. Sailors should be treated precisely like other men in a subordinate position—considerately, consistently, kindly, justly, honorably. If offenders, they should be punished like other offenders-by confinement, the temporary forfeiture of their usual privileges, and by marks of disgrace. Close confinement, with such accompani ments, is as severe a punishment to a sailor, full of life and activity, as to a landsman. It may be objected, that this would interfere with the efficiency of the service. Not at all. An American nerchantman generally is supplied with barely enough hands to work the ship, so that the connement of any considerable number of the men, one time, might endanger the vessel. But the aval service is more liberally furnished. There s always a large number more of hands aboard, than is absolutely required on ordinary occasions-so that all the offenders of a crew might be put in confinement, for any necessary period, without danger.

But, let drinking be prohibited, and there would e comparatively few offences. Rum is at the ottom, generally, of the mischief on shipboard. The intemperate man, sailor or landsman, is always insubordinate. Paralyze the reason of a man, and no punishment can reach him. The lash, no matter how brutally applied, is impotent. Abolish the spirit rations; let the sailor have ea, coffee, or money, as a substitute; let the officers set an example of temperance; let the discipline be impartial, reasonable, uniform, consistent, never degrading; and there will be few ffences to punish.

We hope the Press will throw its powerful inluence in favor of justice to the American Sailor, and that the People everywhere will let Con gress know their will upon this subject. Nothing can be done, so long as the sailor alone pleads his own cause. Congress to him is inaccessible. He is not an element in the political world. The People, who respect manhood, and love justice, must make the cause of sailors' rights their own. Down with the cat-o'-nine-tails-and down with grog! American Sailors have made the American flag honored and feared. Let their rights be mainained, and their interests be protected.

# POSTAGE REFORM.

We are permitted to lay before our readers the following admirable letter from a distinguished urist in Philadelphia, to Mr. Leavitt, the Secretary of the Boston Cheap Postage Association. It presents in brief compass a whole volume of truth n a manner peculiarly forcible.—Ed. Era.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6, 1840. DEAR SIR: I have read your pamphlet with great interest and satisfaction. It is a conclusive argument on a question, about which my own

aind has been long made up.

I have never been able to understand the truth I have never been able to understand the truth of the dogma with which our Congressmen are apt to set out, that the Post Office must support itself. It seems to me a plain fallacy. It assumes that the Governmental charge of this Post Office is not the direction of a thing essentially national, but a sort of common carriership, for those individuals who desire such an agency, and are willing to pay a remunerating price for its services. It makes the exercise of the Congressional power to be dependent on the willingness of the letter-writers to submit to special taxation, and not for their own exclusive benefit. In my view, it was equally true to affirm that the Judiciary and the Mint and the Army and Navy must support themselves, as the Post Office.

support themselves, as the Post Office.

To carry out the principle, if the dogma involved one, the postage on each letter should bear relation to the cost of carrying it. It is just as

relation to the cost of carrying it. It is just as true on the score of justice as of constitutional policy, that the mail for California should support itself, as the aggregate of all the mails.

And once admit that the postage charge is not merely compensatory, but that policy has something to do with the question, and away goes at once all argument for a difference of charge between long and short distances. Is there any policy to be satisfied by impairing facilities of communication between the remoter parts of our policy to be satisfied by impairing facilities of communication between the remoter parts of our country, and giving superior facilities of communication between those that are relatively neighbors? To my mind, the policy is the other way. There is little or nothing gained to the State by the intercourse which the mails promote between Brooklyn and New York. People who are so near each other will have their business together, and their friendships, and their intermarriages,

tween correspondence of near and distant dis-tricts, I should certainly charge the higher post-age for the shorter distance; and this is with me o new opinion. But independent of this, which may be too broad

gressman's journey?

gressman's journey?
I could go on over a page or two with arguments as to the injustice as well as impolicy of the existing discrimination. But you do not want argument. You have the ball at your foot, and have only to keep it rolling. —

I find that I have written on half sheets. The age is wiser than it was, or the blunder would cost me double postage.

## THE TREATY WITH MEXICO-THE PROTOCOL.

The newspapers are discussing with great ear nestness the Protocol of the American Commis sioners, Sevier and Clifford, explaining to the President of the Mexican Republic the amendments of the Senate to the Trist treaty. It seems that a copy of it was procured, some time since, from the Mexican Minister in Washington, and circulated among certain members of Congress of both parties. The result was, a call upon the President, by both Houses, for authentic information concerning the Protocol and the instructions to our Commissioners in Mexico. This was promptly responded to by the Presithis matter, new materials for excitement. Some | tocol states this, and nothing more. spectable journalists have gone so far as to declare that the treaty is no longer binding; that follows: California and New Mexico are yet in possession of Mexico; that a new treaty must be made, or the controversy with Mexico be reopened. This presentation we consider entirely unwarranted by the facts of the case.

The Protocol changes essentially the terms of the treaty agreed upon by the Senate, or it does not. If it does the Nation is too far committed with Mexico to draw back. Our armies have been withdrawn from her borders; one instalment of three millions of dollars has already been paid her; California and New Mexico have been ceded, and are now in possession of our citizens- Under such circumstance, it would be madness and bad faith for this Government to regard its engagements with Mexico as not binding; gard its engagements with Mexico as not binding; the only thing necessary would be for the Senate to ratify the changes made by the Protocol tees of land in Texas is extended to all grantees Then, if Mr. Clifford had acted beyond, or in opposition to, his instructions, let him be called to an account; or, if the instructions were repugcontained in despatches from Mr. Buchanan, were

in harmony with the treaty; the Commissioners were required to insist upon the treaty, precisely as a mended by the Senate and were not authorized to consent to any alteration of its stipulations Does the Protocol change the terms or stipu lations of the treaty? We have examined it was intended to explain, and must confess our in-

carefully, compared it with the original artieles of the treaty, and with the amendments it ability to see in what point it is repugnant to those amendments. We may be mistaken; but certainly our mistake, if it be one, originates in no partiality for an Administration which we egard as thoroughly pro-slavery, and not distinuished by a scrupulous regard for the Constitu-The Protocol is as follows:

Protocol of the Conference previous to the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace, between A. H. Sevier and N. of the Treaty of Peace, occurrent A. H. Occurr and Pr. Clifford, Commissioners and Ministers Plenipotentiary on the part of the United States, and Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of Mexico. In the city of Queretaro, on the 20th May,

848, at a conference between their Excellent Nathan Clifford and A. H. Sevier, Commission of the United States, with full powers from their Government to make to the Mexican Republic suitable explanations in regard to the amendments which the Senate and Government of the United States had made in the treaty of friendship, limits, and definitive settlement, between the two Repub-lics, in the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2d, 1848, of the present year, and his Excellency Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, it was agreed, after adequate conversation respecting the changes al-luded to, to record in the present protocol the fol-lowing explanations, which their aforesaid Excel-lencies, the commissioners, gave in the name of lencies, the commissioners, gave in the name of their Government, in the fulfilment of the commis-

1. The American Government, by supp the 9th article of the treaty of Guada substituting the 3d article of the treaty of Louiswas agreed upon by the aforesaid oth article, in favor of the inhabitants of the territories ceded by Mexico. Its understanding is, that all of that agree

s contained in the 3d article of the Lor treaty. In consequence, all the privileges and guarantees, civil, religious, and political, which would have been possessed by the inhabitants of the ceded territories if the 9th article of the treaty had been retained, will be enjoyed by them without any difference under the article which has been substituted. 2. The American Government, by suppressing

not in any way intend to annul the grants of land not in any way intend to annul the grants of land made by Mexico in the ceded territories. These grants, notwithstanding the suppression of this article of the treaty, preserve the legal value which they may possess, and the grantees may cause their legitimate titles to be acknowledged before the American tribunals, conformably to the laws of the United States. Legitimate titles to every description of property, personal and real, existing in the ceded territories, are those which were legitimate titles under the Mexican law in California and New Mexico up to the 13th of May, 1846, and in Texas up to the 2d of March,

3. The President of the United States, by suppressing the concluding paragraph of article XII of the treaty, did not intend to deprive the Mex-ican Republic of the free and unrestrained facility of ceding, conveying, and transferring, at any time it may judge best, the sum of \$12,000,000, which the same Government of the United States is to deliver in the place designated by the nended article.
All these explanations having been accepted by

the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, he declared, in the name of the Govern-ment, that with the understanding conveyed by them, the same Government would proceed to ratify the treaty of Guadalupe as ratified by the enate and Government of the United States. In testimony of which, their Excellencies, the n quintuple, the present protocol. NATHAN CLIEBRD. AMBROSE H. SEVIER.

Now, to understand whether this instrum varies the sense or terms of the treaty, let us see what were the articles referred to, and what their Article ninth in the Trist treaty was as fol-

"The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, to wit, those ceded by Mexico in this treaty, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States. In the mean time, they shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, their property, and the civil rights now "The Mexicans who, in the territories afor

vested in them according to the Mexican laws. With respect to political rights, their condition shall be on an equality with that of the inhabitants of the other territories of the United States, and at least equally good as that of the inhabitants of Louisiana and the Floridas, when these provinces, by transfer from the French Republic and the crown of Spain, became territories of the

United States.

"The same most ample guaranty shall be enjoyed by all ecclesiastics and religious corporajoyed by all ecclesiastics and religious corpora-tions and communities, as well in discharge of the offices of their ministry as in the enjoyment of their property of every kind, whether individual or corporate. This guaranty shall embrace all temples, houses and edifices dedicated to the Roman Catholic worship, as well as all property destined to its support, or to that of schools, hospitals, and other foundations for charitable or bement of all the States? We all agree, that the member of Congress from a distance shall be transported to the capital free of expense; that the near and the distant shall by the mileage provision be put as nearly on an equality as possible. Why not make the constituent's fetter illustrative same rule of equal priority. continue so long as a new demarkation of eccle-siastical districts shall not have been made, conformably with the laws of the Roman Catholic Church."

This article secures, in diffuse terms, the liber ty, property, civil rights, and freedom, of the inhabitants of the territories, all of which would have been protected, without the article, by the Constitution of the United States. It was substituted in the Senate by the following amend-

"Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stip-ulated in the preceding article, shall be incorpo-rated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoy-ment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their lib-erty and property, and secured in the free exer-cise of their religion without restriction." This, as we understand it, secures to the Mexi-

cans who shall choose not to preserve the characdent, in a well-written message, explaining the ter of Mexican citizens, all that the original artientire transaction. Party spirit has found, in cle secured-and the first explanation of the Pro-The 10th article of the Trist treaty was

"All grants of land made by the Mexican Gov ernment, or by the competent authorities, in ter-ritories previously appertaining to Mexico, and g for the future within the limits of the United States, shall be respected as valid, to the same extent that the said grants would be valid, if the said territories had remained within the limits of Mexico. But the grantees of lands in Texas, put in possession thereof, who by reason of the circumstances of the country, since the begining of the troubles between Texas and the Mexican Government, may have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall be under the obligation to fulfil the conditions within the period limited in the same, respectively; such periods to be now counted from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; in default of which, the said grants shall not be obligatory upon the State of Texas in vir-

f land in the territories aforsaid elsewhere tha in Texas, put in possession under such grants; and in default of the fulfilment of the conditions an account; or, if the instructions were repug-nant to the treaty as agreed to by the Senate, let him be impeached. But the instructions, as shall be null and void. "The Mexican Government declares that no grant whatever of land in Texas has been made

since the second day of March, 1836, and that no grant whatever of lands, in any of the territoforesaid, has been made since the thirteenth This article was expunged by the Senate. The

meaning of the Protocol, as explained by the resident in his message, does not conflic "But the meaning of the Protocol is plain. It

is simply that the nullification of this article was not intended to destroy valid, legitimate titles to land, which existed and were in full force independently of the provisions and without the aid of this article. Notwithstanding it has been exor this article. Notwithstanding it has been expunded from the treaty, these grants were to 'preserve the legal value which they may possess.' The refusal to revive grants which had become extinct, was not to invalidate those which were in full force and vigor. That such was the clear understanding of the Senate of the United States, and this in perfect accordance with the Protocol, is manifest from the fact, that, whilst they struck from the treaty this unjust article, they, at the same time, sanctioned and ratified the last paragraph of the eighth article of the treaty, which declared that. In the said Theorem property of every kind, now belonging to Mexiestablished there, shall be inviolably re-The present owners, the heirs of th and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said and all Mexicans who may hereasted approperty by contract, shall enjoy with respect to guaranties equally ample as if the same belong-to citizens of the United States.' Without any stipulation in the treaty to this effect, all such valid titles under the Mexican Government would have been protected under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The paragraph of the original 12th article tricken out by the Senate is as follows: "Certificates, in proper form, for said instalments, respectively, in such sums as shall be de-sired by the Mexican Government, and transfer-able by it, shall be delivered to the said Governnent by that of the United States." The Protocol explains that this suppres

was not intended "to deprive the Mexican Republic of the free and unrestrained faculty of eding, conveying, or transferring at any time (as t may judge best) the sum of the twelve millions dollars which the same Government of the United States is to deliver in the places designated by the amended article."

If it were so intended, we see not how the re usal of the Senate to create Government stock for the twelve millions of dollars, due Mexico could hinder that Republic from disposing of this obligation of the United States as it might think "It cannot be doubted," says the President

that the twelfth article of the treaty, as it now stands, contains a positive obligation, 'in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States,' to pay to the Mexican Republic twelve millions of dollars, in four equal annual instalments of three millions each. This obment to any person whatever; but the assignee in such case would stand in no better condition than that Government. The amendment of the Senate prohibiting the issue of a Government transferable stock for the amount produces this transferable stock for effect, and no more." We have not deemed it necessary to argue the

case: we are not the advocate of the Administration : we have expressed our own opinions, and furnished the reader the materials for forming a judgment of his own. This is enough. It is not worth while to allow ourselves to be carried away by new excitements, without good cause.

# REPORTING OF CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

The Senate used to be characterized by some oderation in the use of words. When abridged reports were given of its speeches, containing nerely the pith of its ordinary, running debates. it was not common for every member to preach a long sermon upon every point raised. Times have changed. The contract with the Intelligences and Union binds these papers to present, every morning, in their columns, in full, all the Senate debates of the preceding day. Not a word must be omitted. No abridgement is telerated. A synopsis would be an insult. Condensation would he an infraction of the bond. The result is every Senator now measures his greatness by his length of speech. It would seem as if a strife had sprung up among some of the honorable gen-tlemen, who should fill the largest number of columns. The oftener a name appears in the morning reports, and the longer the speeches which it heads, the more palpable to the great world, that judges from appearances, will be the evidence o statesmanship. Certainly, a man who can occupy so much space in the newspaper, must be of great dimensions in the Senate Chamber! On an average, every day, we are favored with

two solid pages, nearly of the size of the National Era page, of Senatorial speeches. Be the sub-

ject trivial or important, the average is about the hue of his skin or the form of his features. It ame. The great idea seems to be, length. That hemp man-and four columns more are crowded with the novel thoughts of Senators on this great

Now, we say nothing of the expense of publish-

ing all these debates: that is a very small consideration. When we take into consideration the fact that the publishers are liable to be insulted with impunity by their employers, and the loss of interest sustained by their papers from the displacement of readable matter to make room for the long-drawn speeches of men | The annual expense of each slave is estimated at who will talk, whether they have anything to say \$105. or not, we think their compensation is quite little enough. We should think ourselves doing a poor Don Ramon de la Sagra, in his statistical history business, on the same terms. The real objections to this plan of reporting are to be found in other | 850 acres, valued at \$54,000; improvements, considerations. The character of the Senate de- \$65,490; ninety negroes, at \$400 each, \$36,000; hates we think is deteriorated. The temptation | total outlay, \$155,490. Of this plantation, encto elaborate mere nothings is almost irresistible. fifth only, or 196 acres, is cultivated, giving to Business is of course delayed. The idea of have each slave two acres and sixteen-ninetieths, and ing one's self reported in a long speech, to be 4,444 pounds produced of sugar therefrom. The looked at by the world, and admired by partial annual cost of the slave is \$151.48. friends, is too captivating to permit prompt action upon any question. Then, as to giving the people a full and faithful report of what is said and and six hundred pounds of sugar per annum more than done, we venture to say that they know less of the Cuban slave, and in order to do this is compelled the Senate debates and proceedings than they did to cultivate more than double the extent of lower before. Who can think of sitting down every morning to edify himself with twelve huge col-umns of speeches by men of extremely moderate by Congress, in a report upon the memorial op-Dr. Perrine, late United States consul at Cammorning to edify himself with twelve huge colabilities upon subjects very often of the least possible consequence? The thing is an impossibility. Nobody, except the poor editor, who is obliged to know everything, lest he should overook some really important matter, attempts such a labor. So far from this plan of reporting conducing to the publicity of the Senate debates, it serves to prevent publicity. Let the House adopt the same system, and every day one whole newspaper of the size of the Era, would be crowded with what members said the day beforepray Congress to spare the People this infliction.

very often, members, who at home, are far from being regarded as the lights of the world. We should produce, instead of 205,675,160 pounds of sugar and coffee, 371,000,000 pounds!!" Either go back to the old system, leaving the papers to report all the proceedings, and only as much of the speeches as they think will be of in- that the slave of Louisiana, both positively in the terest to their readers, or, let a corps of reporters | production of sugar, and negatively in the item be appointed for each House, the debates to be of expense, can gain for his master 100 per cent printed as Congressional printing is now done, by more than the slaves of the Spanish island, alcontract, and the papers everywhere to have the privilege of making such a synopsis, or present- and the soil he cultivates may be far less prong such parts, (if they choose to take any,) as ductive than that of Cuba; and, in conclusion hey may see proper. For one, we should like passes a high eulogium upon the skill and econo the old system adopted. Let individual enterprise be left free to report what individual judgment may think important and interesting. In the long run, the public would learn, in this way, everything necessary to be known. Dulness then would find no reporter, unless it chose to pay for ne, and that tax would be a useful check upon ts utterance, and an admirable safeguard to the cople. Greatness, if it intended a great effort, could easily secure the means of publicity; and

of the craft to record the most of its sayings. At one time, our views of this business of reporting were rather different from those just ex- Cuba, and, from the fact that the Americans are pressed : but the Senate debates, two pages long. every morning, have produced a surfeit.

# CUBA.

"The horse-leech hath two daughters, crying, Give, Give !" If Agur, the son of Jakeh, were living in our day, he might find a still more striking illustra- obtained in Cuba presents one of the greatest obtion of the Insatiable, in the Slave Power of this stacles to emancipation in that island. There is

ive by aggression and conquest. It cannot rest tationary, for, like the loathed Dragon of the old ballad, it poisons its own atmosphere; it curses of the large proprietors are sincerely in favor of the soil upon which it stretches its hideous enumbrance; and must have continually fresh and irgin food, or perish of starvation. Limitation ly proves. In the memorial of that nobleman death. State after State has been given up to its lighting; it demanded Florida; it seized upon that the Cuban planters will yet "prove to the Cexas; it precipitated the Mexican war for the ourposes; it fomented difficulty between the lack and the white or colored classes in Hayti; and it is now working its dark and sinuous submarine way to the great and fertile island of

The proofs of this last design multiply upon us, not, it is true, in the shape of tangible facts, but in rumors and intimations from a great variety of ources, domestic as well as foreign. The remarks nade by a Southern member of the United States Senate, on the introduction of a resolution of inquiry on this subject, are entitled to little veight in themselves considered, but, taken in onnection with other circumstances which have ome to our knowledge, they are not without inerest. The London Anti-Slavery Reporter of a late date says:

"The Spanish papers in the interest of the Government affect to treat the assertions of the American papers, in reference to the negotiations which have been opened for the purchase and cession of Cuba to the United States, as a fiction; indeed, they wholly deny that any such ne-gotiations have ever been commenced; but the Madrid correspondents of more than one English paper say, that there is reason to believe that the statement is nevertheless correct, though the revelations of the New York papers may, for the present, rather tend to mar the fulfilment of the We are no enemies to the extension of Ameri-

can territory; the annexation of Cuba, under circumstances compatible with justice, national onor, and the cause of freedom and humanity, we are prepared to regard with favor. But, from Cuba, with its slaves, held in bondage by American law, with its abhorrent foreign slave trade protected by the American flag, may Providence in his mercy save us! We may be told that slavery already exists in Cuba, and that its transfer to the United States

would not affect the institution one way or anoth-

er. Setting aside for the present the question which comes home to every free laborer of the Union-as to what effect the cutting up of Cuba into slave States would have upon the legislation of the country-we choose to look at the subject from the point of view indicated by the special pleading to which we have alluded, and to consider its bearing upon the large slave population of the island. Slavery in Europe is a doomed institution. In common with other heir-looms of despotism, it is in the last stage of decadence The barricades of the men in blouses in Paris abolished it in the French West Indies. A revolution in Madrid may any day do the same thing for Cuba. The tenure by which the Cuban slave owners hold their human property is becoming daily more precarious. Freedom in the neighbor ing islands belonging to France and Great Britain has its influence upon the slaves of Cuba. The British consular agents in that island, in communicating recently statistics of the sugar cultivation to their Government, remark, that the relation of the slaves to the proprietors is at best of a doubtful and uncertain character; and that they are daily losing regard for their masters, and are looking anxiously for emancipation.
Setting aside, however, the uncertain tenure of

Cuban slavery, if it must continue to exist in that island, every friend of humanity must prefer that it should do so under the Spanish rather than the American slave code, inasmuch as the former pro-vides that the slave who is harshly treated may demand permission to seek another master, and the owner is compelled to sell him, either for the sum originally paid for him, or for that which the Sindico or Alcalde may determine. The prejudice against color is also far less bitter than in the United States, and the degradation of the slave grows out of his social condition, rather than the

we may judge by the statistics which have come into achieved, immortality follows! For example, a our possession of the relative productiveness of motion to reconsider a vote by which a bill grant-slave labor in Cuba, and in the sugar-growing ing extra compensation to the late postmaster at | districts of the United States, it would seem that New Orleans was rejected, gave rise to a debate | the slaves of the Spanish island are less hardly occupying—how many columns in the Intelli-gencer? Only four, all solid, and in brevier the Agricultural Committee of Baton Rouge, type? The next important subject was the bill made to the Secretary of the Treasury some years for the relief of David Myerle—that everlasting ago, against any reduction of the duties upon imported sugars, and which, of course, must be presumed to present the most unfavorable as. pect of sugar cultivation in Louisiana, a plantation of 1,200 acres, and producing 400,000 pounds of sugar, is estimated at \$50,000; improvements \$50,000; eighty negroes, at \$600 each, \$48,000 total of land, improvements, and negroes, \$148,000. Of this plantation, one-third, or 400 acres, is cultivated, giving to each negro five acres, and the production therefrom of 5,000 pounds of sugar. The Cuba plantation, taking the estimates of

of Cuba, is allowed to contain 30 caballereas, or

It will be seen, by a comparison of these estimates, that the Louisiana slave produces between five

"In 1837-'8, several documents were published peachy, upon tropical productions in the United States. In these papers, it is stated that Cuba. with 286,942 slaves, annually exports 162,703,423 pounds of sugar, and 42,971,626 pounds of coffee; while Louisiana, with only 109,631 slaves, exports 70,000,000 pounds of sugar, and 72,000,000 pounds of cotton. Dr. Perrine states that the relative value of labor in the cultivation of pound of cotton is at least fifty per cent. more than the value of the labor required for the production of a pound of sugar or coffee; but even estimating its cultivation only as equal to that of sugar and coffee, if the 109,631 slaves of Louis ana produce annually 142,000,000 pounds of

Dr. Perrine, in his memorial to the Secretary of State, congratulates the country on the fact, though his first cost may be fifty per cent. more. my of the American planter. What that "econ omy" really is, may be learned by the definition of it given by T. S. Clay, in an essay published by the Presbytery of Georgia: " The economy of the slave system is to get all you can from the slave, and give him in return as little as will barely support him in a working condition."

Truly John Wesley did not err when, writing from his deathbed to Wilberforce, he characterized American slavery as the "vilest beneath the f it did not, it could safely trust to the anxiety sun."

Of late, American capital has been to a considerable extent invested in slave plantations in admitted to be the hardest drivers on the island, we can scarcely suppose that La Sagra's calculations will apply to the products of their plantations. They undoubtedly astonish the ancient Dons and Condes, by their exemplification of the economy" of American slave-driving.

a species of honorable pride and lofty generosity In the present day, American Slavery can only | in the old Spanish inhabitants, from which much might be hoped for, were it not counteracted by the restless cupidity of Yankee enterprise. Many emancipation, as the movement of the Conde de Senta Venia and others a few years ago sufficientagainst the slave trade and slavery, he declares civilized world that they, too, know what is due equisition of new territory to be devoted to its to humanity, and how to find within themselves resources for escape from an evil which counts its age by centuries." We would prefer to trus these men on the matter of slavery, rather than American propagandists of the Calhoun school. The latter are now looking eagerly towards Cuba. and desiring its annexation to the United States not from any enlarged and patriotic motives, not because it commands the Gulf of Mexico, and that between it and Florida only about one hundred miles of ocean intervene : not because of its value in a commercial and agricultural point of view and of its importance as a military station, but because its annexation would give the Slave Power the preponderance in our National Legislature and strengthen and confirm the hateful system in

the States where it now exists. In this connection, we subjoin a portion of a letter published in the New York Evening Post. from an American gentleman at Havana, on whose statement of facts the editor of the Post save implicit reliance may be placed. The writer states the substance of a recent conversation with two large slaveholders and planters, relative to a communication which they had received from a friend in Jamaica, an English planter and proprictor of two sugar estates in Jamaica, informing them that, by labor-saving improvements, he was now enabled to make sugar better in quality and at less expense than under the old system of slavery. The commentary of the two Cuban planters upon it was, that, if this was so, then there was nothing for them to apprehend in the extension of emancipation to Cuba also. One of them was the owner of two hundred slaves; the other, of a much larger number.

The writer says: "I have also learned from n very intelligent and well-informed merchant of this city, an old resident, the following important fact, namely: that very recently another Jamaica planter, a thoroughly practical man, and thoroughly acquainted with the subject, had visited Cuba for the purpose of impacting in detail the whole sucer in pose of inspecting in detail the whole sugar in dustry of the island, with a view to determine the question, whether it was possible for the plant ers of Jamaica to produce sugar in competition with those of Cuba, without the support of protection in the British market; the of that protection, by discrimination between free and slave-grown sugar, being on the eve of being "After a full investigation, and visits to nu-

merous estates in different parts of the island, the result of the mission of this gentleman was, that he departed satisfied that Jamaica had nothing to fear in the competition; with the mere exception of the superiority of the soil, which was an ad-Upon slavery in Cuba, and the views of the

planters respecting it, the writer makes the folowing statements which we think must be taken with some little allowance:

"As for Cuba-let it become once well and pub licity established that slavery may be abolished consistently with the interests of the planters and of the general community, and it will be done; and more rapidly, I think, than in some of our own slave states, where men's minds are in a high state slave states, where men's minds are in a high state of soreness and irritation in reference to this subject. In Cuba, the number of slave owners is smaller in proportion to the population than even in our Southern States, the slaves being in large masses, owned by a very wealthy few, and being, for the most part, confined to a limited portion of the island. There is a great deal of anti-slavery sentiment in Cuba. A Southern gentleman, for a number of years resident here, and himself a full-blooded South Carolinian, acknowledges that in general intercourse here he has found twenty 'abolitionists' for one to be found in our own slave States. dave States.
"There is a large number of industrious and

thriving free blacks in Cuba; men are acoustomed to employ and see them employed to mutual satisfaction as laborers. The step would, therefore, be easier, and with fewer objections and prejudices of strangeness to be overcome, in the transi-

has been pursued by the masters of confining their force almost entirely to men, but with a trifling proportion of women; and even where this is not the case, still excessive work and bad management have in general kept down to a small proportion the number of children born and successfully

"The Cubans proper, that is, the creoles or natives, as distinguished from the 'Old Spaniards,' are almost to a man in favor of annexation to our Union; eager for it, and willing to pay the Spanish Government handsomely for it. And if you should ask whether they would be willing to come should ask whether they would be willing to come in with a condition of some measure of prospective emancipation, or with representation of the free population alone in Congress, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief, that if the island were now independent, the inhabitants would pronounce in favor of such admission to our Union by a large

We confess to a fear that this account of the disposition of the Cuban planters is not strictly reliable. We trust that the free States will give them distinctly to understand that their island can only be annexed as free territory, and that comething more than the consent of Old Spain will be requisite to consummate the political union of the slave-masters of Cuba and those of South Carolina and Louisiana. J. G. W.

#### THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, from the House, was taken up in the Senate on the 12th, with the amendments of the Committee on Finance, to which it had been referred. One of these was, to strike out the proviso inserted by the House, abolishing flogging in the navy. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Atherton, rested the propriety of this amendment on the plea that the proviso was out of place in an appropri-

Mr. Hale maintained that, according to the usage of both Houses, it was strictly germain to

Mr. Badger sustained the views of the Chairman of the Committee, and made some remarks on the subject generally.

Mr. Hale then obtained the floor, after an attempt to shove him aside, and advocated the proviso proposed to be stricken out, with great earnestness. The arguments of gentlemen in support of this abuse, because it was ancient, were he same that had been urged in support of every evil under the sun. He had so little reverence in his nature for anything human, that when an institution or practice came forward with nothing but age to recommend it, he certainly did not feel deterred from examining freely into its merits. If the report made by the Secretary of the Navy furnished a fair view of the average punishment inflicted by the lash in the navy, our history would be written in blood-a stream of living ay of December. It was matter of history, that this power had been abused to such an extent as to cause death in our navy, in more than one, two,

votes of the Senators from that State on this oc-casion—first made the experiment of going armed with nothing but the panoply of brotherly love to deal with the aborigines of this country; I sup-pose when that was first proposed to the mother Power, and to those accustomed to the ancient usages of the British realm, they laughed to scorn the idea that even savenes could be approached. the idea that even savages could be approached in any mode or manner except with weapons of war

and instruments of destruction.

But, sir, the experiment was tried, and it suc ceeded—succeeded, probably, beyond the most sanguine hopes of its friends, or at least beyond the most sanguine expectations of him who made the experiment. Yes, sir, that experiment sucwilderness, it was found, possessed not a nature so wild, so obdurate, so savage, as to be unimpressible when approached and treated as a man—treated with kindness and with justice. Thus it has ever been. Such has been the result of all like experiments. Why is it, then, that this class, who have done so much to be not be not to be no who have done so much to bring glory on the American name and on the American flag—why should they, poetically termed "the sons of the battle and the breeze," who have carried the fame of our prowess to the remotest shores of the ocean, and protected the pursuits of honest commerce on every sea—why is it that this class of citizens, proverbially generous, and generous to a fault, should be the only class, even of convicts, that are subjected to this humiliating, debasing, and degrading punishment? Why is it that when, in most of the States of our Union, the meanest felons that are to be found in the catalogue of crime, are not subject to this degrading punishment; why is it, I say, that when humanity interposes and prevents them from being subjected to the degradation of the lash; why is it that when this brutal and brutalizing punishment has been abolished in the army, when it has been abolished almost all over the land; why is it, I say, that this class of citizens, so eminently connected with all that is rich in the fame of our country, should be left exposed to this remnant of who have done so much to bring glory on the American name and on the American flag—why say, that this class of citizens, so eminently con-nected with all that is rich in the fame of our country, should be left exposed to this remnant of

Sir, let us try the experiment. We have tried izing the sailor will do; we have tried what degradation will do; and now let us, in the name radation will do; and now let us, in the name of common humanity, appeal to these generous tars, and see if there be any human nature in their hearts; let us see if they do not possess some of the elements of a high, generous, and noble character, that we may enlist in our behalf and call to our aid for the establishment of a wholesome discipline in what the Senator from North Carolina has so well termed the sighteen. has so well termed the right arm of our national defence. Why is it, sir, that, while humanity is lifting up her voice, and that successfully, too, for every other class of the unfortunate and op-pressed, the sailor alone shall be left to have the finger of scorn pointed at him forever, as the only man, as the only creature that walks erect, with the image of God upon his countenance, that is still subjected to this degradation?

Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, replied with great warmth, attempting to throw ridicule upon Mr. Hale's irreverence for things human. This practice of flogging was one human thing; it had een tried ever since the foundation of the Government; and under it the Navy had acquired its signal glory. The proposed abolition of flogging was another human thing-it was untried. Why was it entitled to more reverence than the one which had stood the test of experience? He was scandalized at the picture of hellish cruelty in the Navy, drawn by the Senator from New Hampshire. It was calculated to injure the reputation of the country. Mr. Hale had remarked that the punishment of flogging was calculated to excite mutiny; and that was not all, it ought to excite mutiny. Mr. Badger was greatly dis-tressed at this. He begged the New Hampshire tressed at this. He begged the New Hampshire Senator to reconsider, revoke, that declaration and then he proceeded to expatiate upon the vital

essity of subordination in the Navy. "Mr. Hale. The Senator from North Carolina, with that ability by which he is distinguished, has undertaken to wield against me the weapons of ridicule, because I say that I have no reverence for anything human. The remark was made in connection with this other remark, that I thought the Senator paid undue reverence to things that were old, to customs that had been long continued. But I might make the remark absolute, and yet

tion from slavery to freedom, that in those slave communities of our own, where the few free blacks that are to be found are generally regarded as a lazy and worthless set.

"The slave trade has very much fallen off in Cuthe latter part of his term of office, in truth and the latter part of his term of office, in truth and reality discountenanced it, under positive orders from Spain, extorted by the energy-with which from Spain, extorted by the energy-with which ties on the subject. Roncali has thus far pursued the same course. Few slave cargoes are now landed, though the cessation is not indeed complete. Intelligent planters compute than the slafe population of the island is falling off, during the past two or three years, at the rate of five per cent a year.

"This is not incredible, when it is remembered that heretofore the principal reliance for keeping up the stock of slaves on the estates, has rather been the slave trade than the natural increase. On no small number of estates, the cruel policy has been pursued by the masters of confining their force almost entirely to men, but with a trifling force almost entirely to men, but with a trifling force almost entirely to men, but with a trifling that will yield a stream large enough to lashes of the cat-o'-nine-tails for every day in the year, on the backs of American seamen; and I think that will yield a stream large enough to illustrate my argument in blood. Now, that is what I did say. If the report is not true, I am not responsible for it; if that is not a fair average, I am not responsible. But if it be true, and if the average be a fair one, then I say I am correct. Now, how much humanity is there about that? The Senator says that I have not brought facts to substantiate my position, but that I have indulged in declamation, that I have used rhetorical figures. Well, sir, I should be perfectly willing to hold my tongue, and let the cat-o'-nine-tails, clotted with the blood of American seamen, speak for me. Well, there is another suggestion that I made, which seems to horrify the honorable Senator; which is, that this practice of flogging is calculated to produce mutiny, and that it ought to produce mutiny; and the Senator calls on me to reconsider and to reexamine this assertion, and to

duce mutiny; and the Senator calls on me to reconsider and to reëxamine this assertion, and to
retract it. Sir, if there is any one lesson which
I have been taught more than another, and which
I will retain longer than another, and be most
anxious to transmit to those who come after me,
it is, that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to
God," let it come whence it may, let it come from
whom it may. Instead of retracting that, I wish
I had a voice that would reach the hold of every
ship in which an American seaman suffers, and I
would pronounce in his ears the words, resistance to tyranny is obedience to God; and when
the turn comes to you, whether it come with law
or without law, remember your origin, your birthright, remember the history of your country, and
remember your free institutions, that give value
to the inheritance which you possess. Those institutions are the production of the sentiment
that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.
And, sir, if those men have human hearts, they
will learn the lesson, and they will practice upon will learn the lesson, and they will practice upon

Mr. Yulee of Florida was of course opposed to the abolition of the cat-o'-nine-tails. He tried to make the punishment appear very light:

"A great deal of it is with what is called the colt, and not with the cat-o'-nine-tails; and the colt is laid on the back without being denuded, and it is not much more painful than the ferule is to scholars who are corrected by their master at

Of what use, then, is such punishment? What good can this ferule infliction upon the coat of a sailor accomplish? Mr. Yulee committed a very foolish blunder.

Mr. Niles advocated the abolition of the lash "Sir, it was said by Wilkes, that the very worst use a man could be put to was to hang him; the next worst use, in my opinion, is to flog him. My friend from North Carolina, and others who defend this valuable institution, call upon those who favor its abolishment, to give their reasons for such a course. Sir, I call upon that Senator, and every other Senator who favors this law, for their reasons in support of it. Why, sir, the law itself presents the reasons for its abolition; and it is for the Senator to show that this law is absolutely necessary to the discipline of the Navy; and in the absence of any such reason, why should we be called upon to give our reasons in favor of the abolition of the law?

reform in criminal law. And I ask at what period of the world, and at what stage in the progress of criminal law, did this barbarous law obtain its authority? Why, it was at an early age, attaches to the American navy, if the history of what has been perpetrated under this arbitrary power could be blotted out of existence—if the waves of oblivion could cover it all, so that no human memory could ever recollect the abuse of waves of oblivion could cover it all, so that no human memory could ever recollect the abuses of it—I would be glad to exchange all the glory that our gallant tars have ever won; yes, sir, I would give it all up, proud of it as I am, if we could only begin anew, and blot out that bloody record of legalized brutality from the past. These are the feelings which I entertain on this subject. I suppose that when the founder of the great State of Pennsylvania—and-I hope that I shall have the votes of the Senators from that State on this occasion—first made the experiment of going armed with nothing but the panoply of brotherly love to were not practical men of the world. But I think
I may say that the progress which has been made
in dispensing with all barbarous punishments in
all countries has everywhere been eminently successful, and that the true object of punishment,
the making of the condition of society more secure, has, since this reformation in the criminal
law, been most effectually accomplished. I would
inquire if this punishment is not often made at
the mere will and arbitrary pleasure of a commanding officer, although perhaps not higher in the mere will and arbitrary pleasure of a com-manding officer, although perhaps not higher in rank than a lieutenant, and that he may flog ad-libitum, by merely giving his order? My friend says there is a regulation in reference to this mat-ter, a restraint as to the extent of the punish-ment. What is it? Nothing in the world but to keep a record of the crime and punishment awarded; the amount of punishment is at his own op-

and often capricious exercise of duty—capricious because navy officers are like other men, influ-

barous punishment of this character in such cases? I see none, sir; and I believe there might be punishment of another character more effectually substituted—such as confinement upon bread and water, and close confinement in a dark cell; such punishments as are administered to convicts under our civil law. And I beg to in-quire why a sailor who has been guilty of some petty act is to be punished in a manner unknown to individuals convicted solemnly under the crimi-nal law of the land? We have abolished this punnal law of the land? We have aboushed this pun-ishment, sir, to convicts, I believe, in all the States of the Union, and we have found salutary and beneficial results therefrom. We have abol-ished it in our schools, and in our criminal jurisished it in our schools, and in our criminal juris-diction. In all the States which had laws enact-ing the punishment of flogging, cropping, brand-ing, and putting in the stocks, and a great variety of other barbarous punishments of this kind, those-laws have been done away with, and we are daily witnessing the good effects that have resulted from their abolition."

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, considered the abolition of flogging in the navy, a very dangerous experiment. The navy officers of the whole world were in favor of the practice. He did not believe that the discipline of the navy could be maintained without it. He had conversed with officers. They were no better than their forefathers. The measure was the offspring of a false philanthropy. We had better consult the officers

of the navy, than theoretical reformers. But, why repeat the bald pleas for this peculiar stitution of the navy and of the plantationthis punishment, confined to sailors and slaves It was very evident that the argument in favor of abolishing the lash was a double-edged one.

Messrs. Butler and Yulee must have felt this. Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, could not tolerate the idea of dispensing with the cat-o'-nine-tails. He referred to old usages, and the example of the English navy. He, too, was horrified at the remark of Mr. Hale about mutiny, and called for

for the yeas and nays. It seems to me that he thought it was to frighten the Senate, inasmuch as the object of the information is to make known the opinions of this body. I called for them long ago. And he asks also for a strong vote. I do not ask for a strong vote. What I ask is, if there is a human heart in this Senate—if there is a man that dare stand up and speak for the rights of humanity—I will tell him that "now is the day and now is the hour"—that humanity calls for her friends to stand up and let their voice be heard; and let them stand up, if they have to stand alone. If they have to stand alone here, and would not be afraid.

manity—I will tell him that "now is the day and now is the hour"—that humanity calls for her friends to stand up and let their voice be heard; and let them stand up, if they have to stand alone. I have stood alone here, and would not be afraid to stand alone again on this question.

But I tell you, you may rally your strong hosts; I will rally a stronger one among the American People. Sir, they will not permit this relic of barbarism to remain; they cannot permit it. The age of the cat-o'-nine-tails is past. In the year 1849 you may erect your monument, and inscribe age of the cat-o'-nine-tails is past. In the year 1849 you may erect your monument, and inscribe upon it, "here lies the cat-o'-nine-tails." The funeral procession will soon be marshalled, and all the arguments drawn from the views of England cannot shelter it from the execrations of outraged humanity. This is rhetorical declamation, I suppose. Well, they have got many other things in England that they cannot get rid of. They have Lords of the Admiralty, and I suppose we shall be obliged to have them; and, if we keep the cat-o'-nine-tails, I think we ought to have them. We ought to have Admirals of the Red and Admirals of the Blue—I do not know whether they have

of the Blue—I do not know whether they have any Admirals of the White. But I am sick to any Admirals of the White. But I am sick to death of going back to the dusty and dead past, digging among the monuments of the Government from which we sprung, to find and bring up causes and apologies for trying to keep up these remnants of barbarity still longer. One would think that these men were not our sons and our brothers who are doing this work, on board ship, but the incarnate fiends of hell, marshalled, forced, pressed into our service; and that there was no the incarnate fiends of hell, marshalled, forced, pressed, into our service; and that there was no other avenue to their hearts, no way of approaching their understandings, no process of appeal to them, but with the cat-o'-nine-tails to their backs. Have not these men ears? Have they not hearts? And have they not friends? I wonder if they ever had mothers; if they have sisters or children. I wonder if that circle of human sympathies that surrounds every human heart, binding it by a thousand ties to thousands of other human hearts, has anything to do with these sailors;

hearts, has anything to do with these sailors; or have they, in place of human hearts, something that can only be reached by the rope's end? Sir, the honorable Senator from South Carolina

Sir, the honorable senator from south Caronna (Mr. Butler) speaks as if it was the unanimous recommendation of every officer in the navy that this abuse should be retained. I know that he speaks from impressions, and not from actual knowledge, because I do know one officer at least, with whom I had the honor to be associated in the settlement of a complaint under this law, in a naval court martial, who, when the sentence was about to be pronounced, uttered this senti-ment, for which I honored and loved him: "Never while I have command on board a vessel of war, will I give my consent to strike with the lash a single man under my command." Sir, if I were to give his name, it is a name that stands high in the American naval service, and I rejoice to do the American navy the justice to say that I do not believe that he stands alone."

Mr. Breese of Illinois said : "As to the supposed degradation suffered by the sailor in consequence of being whipped, it i not so. He does not feel it, nor do his associates It is the suggestion of a false philanthropy; for the truth is, the sailor prefers whipping to other punishments subjecting him to ridicule, and which he considers really degrading, and far more congesists the feelings?

nial to his feelings."

And yet, according to all the other Senators who had spoken, and the officers of the Navy o the whole world, so potential was this punishment. that no other could be substituted for it! Mr. Breese was very original! Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, could not think of

abolishing flogging, without providing a substitute. The proper committee should take the subject into consideration, and, when it reported. he would be prepared to listen. Mr. Dickinson made a speech which it is diffi-

of a committee to inquire. &c.

"Mr. Benton. When I first came here, sir, and long afterwards, nothing was put into an appro-priation bill but what was authorized by law. It was then usual for the Committee on Finance to bring the bill into the Senate, and ask the Senate to take it up and pass it, and the Senate only required an assurance that there was nothing in it but what was authorized by law, and then in fifteen or twenty minutes of a morning we passed the bill to supply the necessities of the Govern-ment. I wish, sir, to see our practice come back to what it was at the time I ca ing was introduced into an appropriation bill but what was founded on law; and it is for this reason that I shall vote on this occasion contrary to my feelings. I amnot in favor of scourging American citizens. A Roman citizen could not be scourged, and I believe an American citizen is of as high an order of men as were Roman citizens. Roman citizens were employed both by sea and land, in the army and in the navy, and there was no scourging: that was reserved for slaves, for barbarians, for those below the dignity of a Roman. It may

be that some persons are bad enough to be whip-ped, but I question if whipping will effect a re-form. I also question if it is worth while to make the officers of the navy the instruments or agent to correct the incorrigible part of mankind. It is better, sir, to get them out of the navy, and have mortifica. nothing to do with them. I feel a deep notating to do with them. I feel a deep mortifica-tion, sir, in seeing a man—one who is brave—one who will die in the defence of his country, either in the army or navy—tied up and flogged. I feel humiliated, sir, by such a spectacle; and I should like to have the subject properly examined. But we cannot legislate upon it by an amendment to an appropriation bill. That is the wrong place sir, and I shall vote against the amendment on ac-count of the place in which it is put.

The question was taken on the amendment, and t was rejected, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Borland, Brad bury, Cameron, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dix, Dodge of Iowa, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Met-Dix, Dodge of Iowa, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Met-calfe, Niles, Underwood, Upham, and Walker—17. Navs — Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Downs, Fitzger-ald, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Greene, Hannegan, Hous-ton, Hunter, Johnson of Louisiana. Johnson of Georgia, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastain, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—32.

That vote is a victory. The venerable institution of the Cat-o'-Nine-Tails is doomed. Corwin, Webster, and Dodge of Wisconsin, who were absent, concur, doubtless, with Mr. Benton; and these, added to the seventeen, give twentyone in favor of Civilization. In the next Senate, these twenty-one will be increased to a majority, and then we shall have the pleasure of witnessing the downfall of Barbarism.

# THINGS IN KENTUCKY.

An intelligent citizen of Louisville, Kentucky,

"LOUISVILLE, February 1, 1849. "Dr. BAILEY: I have just returned from the first public Emancipation meeting held in this city. It was very large, and its deliberations

nrst public Emancipation meeting held in this city. It was very large, and its deliberations characterized by great enthusiasm. The friends of Emancipation are Encouraged and reanimated, and will go on with redoubled vigor.

"The speakers were Hon. W. P. Thomasson, our late member of Congress; James Speed, Esq., our last year's member to the Legislature; Meesrs. Ballard, Smith, and Beard, lawyers; Jacob Walter, an old an influential mechanic; Rev. W. L. Brackenridge and Rev. E. P. Humphrey, pastors of the first and second Presbyterian churches—all in favor of Emancipation.

"Two preambles and sets of resolutions were offered, substantially the same, and one finally disposed of by being referred to a large committee, to report to an adjourned meeting on Monday, the 12th of February. They are also instructed to report an address to the people of the State. The resolutions will be published in to-morrow's papers, and I will forward you a copy.

"Yours for the right,

"Yours for the right,
"A CITIZEN OF LOUISVILE." This is quite an encouraging view of things in

Kentucky. We perceive that the opponents of Emancip tion have been holding a meeting at Maysville; but its friends followed the movement with a call in favor of a Convention representing their views, and were likely to obtain three times as many signers. In other sections of the State, the ques-

tion is undergoing discussion
In the Legislature, a Mr. Ewing has offered a series of resolutions, intended to discountenance

the agitation, as follows: "Whereas, since the decision of the People in favor of calling a Convention, the agitation of the subject of Emancipation, always hazardous, has grown up to some extent in the different parts of the State; and whereas it is believed a large majority of the reople are opposed to any immediate action on the subject, and as, consequently, the discussion of the question before the people must

"Resolved, That the only hope of renef to rest tucky from the wast and acknowledged evils of Slavery, is in a long, gradual course of prepara-tory legislation, in combination and in unison with private and voluntary effort, and in the ul-timate colonization of the blacks beyond the limits of the United States.
"Resolved, That, in view of the great curse of

a free colored population to any community in which they are incorporated, the early creation of a moderate sinking fund, with the purpose of assisting in getting rid of and colonizing the blacks now free, or such as hereafter become free in Kentucky, would be a wise, prudent, and laud-able expenditure of money by the people of this

Commonwealth.

"Resolved, That this great cause, in the magnitude of its interest, and in the difficulty of its accomplishment, is worthy of the exertion of the National energies.

"Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and the services he requested to were a constraint of the services he requested to were a constraint.

"Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to urge upon Congress the propriety of the creation of a National Sinking Fund, out of the proceeds of the public lands, to aid the efforts and promote the ends of Colonization, and of contributing to these ends in any other proper manner; and if there be no efficient constitutional warrant for these purposes, to propose, sustain, and pass, the neces-sary amendment to the Constitution."

We regret to see strong indications that the Democratic leaders of that State are about to array themselves on the side of Slavery.

The letter of our correspondent, published two veeks since in the Era, showed that thus far the principal opponents of every measure looking owards the extinction of Slavery, were to be ound in the Democratic party; and, it seems now that the Democratic members of the Legislature, consulting in caucus in relation to the late Senatorial election, after declaring it impolitic to unite upon any individual of their own party.

Clay, on account of his Free Soil principles, and as we understand, his Emancipation tendencies nor will we support any other man, whether Whig or Democrat, who is known to entertain similar views on these questions of National and

This, by the way, is higher testimony in behalf of Mr. Clay than we think he deserves. Certainly. however, he owes no debt of gratitude to the slaveholding interest. It abandoned him at Philadelphia last June, and does not welcome now his return to the Senate.

But, we quote the foregoing chiefly to show the tendency of the Democratic party in Kentucky. It was this tendency, we presume, that induced the Louisville Journal, which has been regarded as favorable to Emancipation, to come out lately with a labored editorial, deprecating, in strong terms, the agitation of the Emancipation question. It did not intimate a doubt that free was preferable to slave labor; and it would be glad could some wise scheme of gradual emancipation be adopted, provided the blacks could be removed from the State: but, the agitation of the question would only postpone the desirable object. The public

The opinions

The steam vessels were adapted to carry from of the Members of the Legislature had been taken, and they agreed that a majority of the people in every county was opposed to moving on the subject now. (Party politicians are uncertain ed. Mr. Dickinson made a speech which it is diffi-cult to characterize. The amount of it was, that guides to public opinion.) It was in favor of the would be written in blood—a stream of living blood was flowing from the backs of American sailors, from the first day of January to the last the army and the navy should keep pace with the talks in this summary way. He would be in favor perceptibly operating, not tending to agitate or least of the abolition of the amount of it was, that he was opposed to the abolition of the abolition of the amount of it was, that he was opposed to the abolition of the cat-o'-nine-into that State. That was a measure, safe, imperceptibly operating, not tending to agitate or least of the abolition of the amount of it was, that he was opposed to the abolition of the abolition of the amount of it was, that he was opposed to the abolition of the law?

I will give the Senator a reason for making this cult to characterize. The amount of it was, that he was opposed to the abolition of the abolition of the sailors, from the first day of January to the last of the amount of it was, that he was opposed to the abolition of the amount of it was, that he was opposed to the abolition of the sailors, from the first day of January to the last of the amount of it was, that he was opposed to the abolition of the amount of it was, that he was opposed to the abolition of the cat-o'-nine-that state. That was a measure, safe, imperceptibly operating, not tending to agitate or least of the amount of it was, that he was opposed to the abolition of the cat-o'-nine-that state. The was opposed to the abolition of the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State. That was a measure, safe, imperceptibly operating, not tending to agitate or least of the abolition of the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State. The was opposed to the abolition of the abolition of the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State. The was opposed to the abolition of the abol and vet efficacious. (The law has been almost rendered nugatory by repeated acts of special legisthe law repealed, the increase of slaves, we are inclined to think, would not be perceptibly greater than it is at present.) The editors of the Journal had been silent on the question, preferring to leave it to the People, and the local papers, for the purpose of exercising a healthful influence when the time came to speak. That time had come, and their voice must be given in favor of discontinuing all discussion, all agitation of the subject. Let not the People make it a question in the election of members for the Convention-let

no candidates be run on this issue. Such was the purport of this remarkable manifesto from the leading Whig press in Kentucky We inferred from it at once, that the Emancipation movement was in danger of receiving its saw their party doomed apparently to a perpetual minority. As in other States, their views and feelings wore moulded to a great extent by the patronage of a Federal administration, thoroughly and inexorably pro-slavery. They saw that a large portion of the Whig pariy was inflexibly opposed to any scheme of emancipation, and prepared, from motives of self-interest, to subordinate ordinary party attachments to this paramount consideration. They could lose nothing, then, by inscribing upon their banners, auti-EMANCIPATION; they might gain the pro-slavery portion of the Whigs, and thus obtain the ascendency in the Convention to revise the

Constitution. The Whig managers, on the alert, deemed it necessary to baffle this manœuvre by taking ground, practically the same. They would not enounce Emancipation, but the agitation of the question, as being calculated to defeat an object which all would desire to see accomplished at some distant period, in some very safe way-and, by thus combining anti-slavery sentimentalism with pro-slavery practice, they supposed they would be able to hold in their ranks both classes of Whigs - those favorable, and those opposed to

Emancipation. So we interpret the article in the Louisville Journal, and the movements which seemed to have suggested it. In confirmation of this view, we may state that intelligence has been received here, that the Democrats in caucus have resolved to make the question a party issue, arraying them-selves as a party against the Emancipation movement. The Whigs, of course, will be intimidated

into the same policy.

What will the friends of Emancipation do? Will they yield to the heartless demands of Party? Will they subside into inaction, and let the stale issues and prejudices of the old parties decide the character and policy of the Convention? The Louisville Examiner has a strong editorial on the Journal article, closing with an earnest ap-

peal to the friends of Emancipation to support candidates friendly to their views in districts where the old parties present such, and to nominate for themselves where this is not the casethe same policy, in principle, which has been found necessary in all the free States. We assume not to advise in this emergency, al-

though invited to do so by some of our old friends in Kentucky. The People of that State will of course dispose of their own concerns in their own way. But we cannot forbear calling attention to the additional evidence, furnished in the present action of the Whig and Democratic parties in Kentucky, of the hostility of the old political organizations to the cause of Progress. They are never leaders in any good work; and never friends to any popular reform, until it becomes perilous to oppose it. These characteristics belong to the organizations: not that the masses of the People composing them are unfriendly to popular reform, but they are so controlled by Party leaders and Party tactics, all aiming to preserve things just as they are, because party interests are identified with them, that they are shorn of their moral

In this Congress, we must look to Party arrangements to find one great cause why Gott's resolution for the abolition of the slave trade, a measure popular with all parties in the free States, was defeated. And to these arrangements

we must look for the check given to the Emancipation movement in Kentucky.

In Ohio, on the other hand, where the Democratic Party, and the great majority of the Whig Party, as represented by their leaders and representatives, have fiercely opposed the repeal of the Black Laws, we now find them uniting in favor of that measure. Why? The Free Soil Party, representing the Popular Ideas, broke up the Whig organization, nearly disorganized the Democratic, and thus put both in such peril, that neither dared to make an issue with the other on the Black Laws, and each felt it necessary to its salvation to go for repeal. Such was the case in Massachusetts. Her Black Laws fell just when the old party leaders saw that their organization were endangered by stubbornly supporting them. Thus will it ever be. So long as the outward pressure is inconsiderable, and a great question of Reform is yet in its hardest struggles, one of

the old parties will make an issue against it and the other will be frightened into a similar position, or, at the least, into a shuffling, hypocritical neutrality. How can moral men, who esteem questions at ecting Justice, Freedom, Moral Well-Being, above all questions of finance, or mere pecuniary elements. consent to be the vassals, or blind adherents of such organizations? We can easily

conceive how, in ordinary times, on ordinary uestions, they should sustain one or the other o the old parties; but when great questions arise in which the Moral Element overshadows all the rest, that they should still cling to them, sustaining them to all lengths in their moral treason seems to us utterly inexcusable.

# ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

Boston, February 11, 1849. The steamship Niagara arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., two weeks

Cotton firm. Corn and provisions steady. Money market improving. FRANCE.

M. Boulae de la Muerthe has been elected Vice President of the Republic by the Assem-

The Government is still in a state of transition We had scarcely despatched our last number when intelligence was received that eleven steam ers were preparing at Toulon, with orders to sail without a moment's delay. From Brest and Cherbourg equally active preparations are reported.
The rumor naturally ascribes this demonstration
as indicative of an armed intervention in favor of

ed. There is, however, an uneasy feeling, and 400,000 muskets have been ordered from the man-Bourse were 45f. 45c. Five per cents, 75f. 25c

The preliminary motion upon the question of the dissolution of the National Assembly, so much dered nugatory by repeated acts of special legislation; and as to its efficacy, the census of the slave population of Kentucky shows, we believe, that its ratio of increase has been the same since 1833, as it was before that year. In fact, were moving the order of the day whenever the proposition is moved in the Assembly.

The funeral of Col. Rey, the late commandant of the Republican Guards, took place on the 25th.

The crowd was so large as to create an alarm. M. Ledru Rollin and several members on the Mountain waited on the President of the Republic, and assured him that there was not the slightest inrention to produce an emeate.

P. M. Passy, the Minister of Finance, has published his budget for 1849, by which, including the deficiency of 1848, there will be a total deficit of 715,000,000f. at the end of 1849. A strenuous

effort will be made by the French Ministry to ef fect some comprehensive plan of retrenchment.

The Red Republicans, perceiving the ground giving way under them, are making great efforts, and at Lyons are casting musket balls and providing gunpowder for a stand-up fight. Their death-blow from that deadly foe to everything good—Party Spirit. The Democratic leaders coming active, and it is said that some severe measures are contemplated for their complete

suppression. The conspirators of June are to be forthwith tried by the High Court of Justice, which is expected to assemble at Burgos. GERMANY. The Assembly has fairly cast an apple of dis-ord amongst the princes of Germany, by the ourse they are pursuing. Austria, whilst recovering her rebellious Hunarian provinces, has a new field of controversy ned in the threatened rivalry of Prussia,

opened in the threatened rivalry of Prussia, for the German throne.

The Frankfort Assembly on the 19th ult. de-creed that the dignity of head of the German Empire should be given to one of the reigning German sovereigns. It is believed that the next vote will declare the title of Emperor to be he-reditary. Austria having virtually withdrawn from the circle of the Central authority estab-lished at Erankfort it thus represent for the Aslished at Frankfort, it thus remains for the Assembly to take the only alternative left for them, o pave the way for a prince of the house of Ho-nenzolerm to the Imperial throne.

Prince Windischgratz has captured Count Bal-thaine, one of the chief insurgent leaders, and confiscation and extermination are the orders of the day. Martial law has been proclaimed in Gallicia—in which direction the notorious Bett

The Pope demands the intervention of Austria to reseat him in temporal power, and both Sardinia and France have strongly remonstrated against the determination of the Roman people, who seem to have lost all reverence for the Pope as an ecclesiastic, no less than a prince. The spiritual anathemas which he has hurled against hem have been received with complete com Naples and Sicily are still far from an am settlement of their disputes, whilst Russia, which so long remained silently preparing for action, seems deeply plunged in intrigues with a view to the extension of her power south.

It would appear that the Government has wisely resolved to meet the wishes of the people as demonstrated for a thorough financial reform in the reduction of the expenditures of the several departments of State, without impairing their efficiency. On this subject, the London Times of the 25th, commenting on the rise of funds, says: "The reduction contemplated in our army and navy were the chief causes of the buoyant feeling throughout the day, indicating as they do not a spirit of economy, but also that the maintenance of peace is relied upon." IRELAND.

This country is again attracting no inconsiderable share of public attention. The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have overruled the errors assigned in the cases of Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoners. The Court was unanimous in its decision, and it remains to be seen whether they will persevere in carrying their hopeless ap peal to the House of Lords. TURKEY AND INDIA.

The Sultan of Turkey has taken a great stride in religious toleration, having issued a decree ac-cording to Christains the privilege of attaining the highest dignities, even that of Pacha and

By the overland mail we have dates from Bombay to the 20th of December, with advices from Calcutta to the 10th, and Madras to the 12th of December; from Hong Kong to the 26th of No-

from the first process of the first place of the fi vember.

The intelligence from the Punjaub is of much interest. A sanguinary skirmish has taken place on the Chenet, between a considerable force under Lord Gough, and a large body of Sikhs, who had taken a position and defended it with an obstinacy and valor which renders them very formidable foes. dable foes.

The affair seems to have been conducted on the part of the British, with less than average amount of prudence, and the mistake which those in com-

details have yet arrived.

The Sikhs appear to be directing their cours o the mountain country, as they will then obtain many formidable positions, and a longer protrac-tion of the war may be expected. In the mean-while, attention has been partially withdrawn from Moulton, where General White seems to have been awaiting the arrival of the Bombay

MARKETS. In the Liverpool cotton market, fair Uplands 4\(\frac{1}{2}d\); fair Mobile 4\(\frac{1}{2}d\); fair Orleans 4\(\frac{1}{2}d\). A large business was done yesterday afternoon (28th) after the week's sales were returned, and the operations of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 7,000 are to speculators.

The market continues to be pretty freely supplied, at the advanced rates, and is not decidedly higher.

aigher at the close of the day than it opened i The imports since the 1st inst. have been 170,000 bales, of which 140,000 are from the United States, and the stock in this port is about 437,000 bales,

271,000 of it being American. LIVERPOOL, January 26, 1849. CORN AND FLOUR.—Yesterday the market wore a more cheerful aspect, and full prices were paid for wheat flour and Indian corn. Indeed, during the last few days flour in bond has gone off to some extent at 25s. 6d. to 25s. 9d., and to-day 26s. per bbl. has been obtained for the best Western. Indian corn is in moderate demand at 28s. 6d.

Indian corn is in moderate demand at 28s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. for inferior, while for the best yellow Indian corn meal 14s. 6d. to 15s. per bbl.

American wheat in bond 6s. 3d. to 7s. 1d. per 70 lbs. A prime parcel bought at the latter to-day. There has been only a limited import of cured provisions during the fortnight, viz: 2,373 tcs. and 100 bbls. beef, 1,766 bbls. pork, 8 časks beans, 2,556 boxes and 147 hhds. bacon, 1,522 bbls. and 4,744 kegs lard, 96 casks and 2,842 boxes cheese. The market for beef in steady, and sales to a The market for beef is steady, and sales to a noderate extent are reported at former prices.

LONDON, January 26, 1849. AMERICAN STATE STOCKS,-U. S. six per cents, AMERICAN STATE STOCKS.—U. S. six per cents, 1868, 104 a 105; New York five per cents, 1855, and 1860, 92; Pennsylvania five per cents, 94½ a 92½ ex. div.; Ohio six per cents, 1856 and 1860, 92; Massachusetts five per cents, sterling bonds, 1868, 98 a 99; Louisiana five per cents, Baring & Co., 1850 and 1852, 87; Maryland five per cents, 56; do. sterling bonds, 60.

In Wales, the price of common bar iron has advanced to £5 5s. per ton, and in Liverpool to £5

vanced to £5 5s. per ton, and in Liverpool to £5 15s. A large business is doing in Scotch pig, and the price of No. 1 Gartscherrie is now 51s. per ton The accounts from the manufacturing districts both of Yorkshire and Lancashire are satisfactory

and encouraging.

At the sailing of the last steamer we quoted consols for money and account at 89¼ to 893%, and now they are 913% to 91½ for both money and account, having advanced fully two per cent. during the fortnight.

# THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1849. SENATE.

A bill establishing the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, and making Point Isabel a port of entry, was reported by Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Commerce, considered, and passed.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of private claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the presentation of reports and resolu-tions and bills, the House went into Committee on public bills, and subsequently rose, and passed the bill to provide for the settlement of the claims New Hampshire aga A message was received from the President of the United States, in answer to the resolution calling for information relative to the Protocol agreed upon between the American and Mexican Commissioners engaged in the negotiation of the creaty with Mexico; which was read, and ordered

to be printed.

After the consideration of business upon the Speaker's table,

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1849. SENATE. Mr. Hale presented the proceedings of severa public meetings held in the State of New York

and a number of petitions, numerously signed by citizens of that State, in favor of the abolition of the spirit ration and flogging in the Navy of the United States.

After consideration of some further morning business, the Senate went into Executive session,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was occupied throughout the day in the consideration of the bill to establish a Board for the settlement of private claims against the United States, which, after amendment, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Before the third reading, however, the House

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1849. SENATE. SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, in reply to the resolution of the Senate calling for information relating to the treaty with Mex-

Mr. Foote moved that twenty thousand extra opies be printed.
Upon this motion Mr. Foote proceeded to address the Senate at great length, in laudation of the acts of the Administration, and particularly of its course in connection with the Mexican war. of its course in connection with the Mexican war. In the course of his remarks, he implicated a distinguished Democratic Senator, (Mr. Benton,) as having obtained a copy of the protocol from the Mexican Minister, and communicated it to a dis-

Mr. Clayton, in reply, said that the protocol was communicated to several Senators, on both sides of the Chamber, and without any injunction of secresy.

Mr. Rusk confirmed the statement made by

the Senator from Delaware.

After come two hours had been spent in an exciting conversational debate, principally on points of order, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the consideration of private bills, and an

reflectual effort on the part of Mr. Goggin to get up the cheap postage bill, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the Fortification Appropriation Mr. Hilliard addressed the Committee on the

subject of providing Governments for the new Territories, and in opposition to any restriction by Congress upon the question of elavery therein. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, took the floor, but yielded to
Mr. Vinton, who said that immediately after

the Fortification bill should be disposed of, he would move to take up the Mexican Treaty bill, which it appeared to him would very appropri-ately open the debate upon the whole subject of California and New Mexico. He therefore, for California and New Mexico. He therefore, for the purpose of bringing the debate upon the present bill to an end, moved a resolution terminating the debate in one hour; which was agreed to.

After some further remarks by Mr. Brown of Mississippi and Mr. Hunt, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House; when it was ordered to be engrossed, was read a third time, and passed. and passed.

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1849. SENATE.

After the consideration of the usual morning business, the Senate took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The Committee on Finance having reported an amendment striking out the provision abolishing fiogging in the navy; after debate, it was rejected—yeas 17, nays 32. ejected—yeas 17, nays 32.

Mr. Atherton then submitted an amendm appropriating \$1,500 for a survey and examination of the Potomac river, as recommanded by the Secretary of War; pending which, on motion,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Pending the question upon the motion to susend the rules, The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1849.

SENATE.

The Senate was occupied in the consideration of, and action upon, amendments to the General Appropriation bill. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nothing of interest transpired to-day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- I acknowledge and reurn my thanks for the following sums: Gov. Seward of New York, \$5.00; Judge Tuttle of New York, \$5.00; Charles A. Rockwell of Connecticut. \$5.00-\$15.00.

Washington, D. C., February 11, 1849.

# MARRIAGE. At Baltimore, on the 7th instant, by the Rev.

Dr. Wyatt, Capt. WILLIAM B. SLACK, of the U.S. Marine Corps, to RACHEL ANN, daughter of Richard Henry Hall, Esq., of Baltimore.

#### BALTIMORE MARKET.

Beef Cattle .- Sales at \$2.50 to \$4.50 per hundred oounds on the hoof, equal to \$5 a \$8 75 nett, and averaging about \$3.62 gross weight-showing a slight advance.

Hogs.—There is a small supply. We quote live at \$5.50 a \$5.75 per hundred pounds. Flour and Meal .- The advices by the steamer Ningara have somewhat unsettled the market for breadstuffs, though there is no change to notice

in prices. Sales of 400 barrels Howard Street flour at \$4.87½; offers of \$4.81¼ refused. City Mills nominal at \$5. Corn meal, \$2.75. Rye flour, \$3.50.

Grain and Seeds.—Receipts of wheat very mod-

erate. We quote good to prime red at \$1.04 a \$1.08, and note a sale of mixed at \$1.11; white, \$1.08 a \$144. Corn is quiet; sales of white at \$4.00 cents, and yellow at 49 a 50 cents. Oats, 28 a 0 cents. Rye, 60 cents. Clover seed, \$4.121/2 a Groceries .- Sugars and molasses steady at last week's prices.

Provisions.—There is no change to notice. Pri-

es are steady, and holders firm. Sales to a mod-A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, A NATIVE of the North of Ireland, who has r sided in this country for ten years, and is a citizen of the United States, intends spending the ensuing summer in Europe. He will visig the chief cities and towns of Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany, and will undertake to discharge a few business commissions on reasonable terms. His references are of the highest character. Address, till lat of March, I. A. B., office of the "Era."

FIRE-PROOF CHESTS.

PATENT Salamander Soapstone lined from Cheets, that will stand more fire than any others made in this country. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Chests, 700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary way, at very low prices. Slate-lined Refrigerators, Water Filters, Portable Water Closets for the sick and infirm. Seal and Letter Copying Presses, Fire Proof Doors for Banks and Stores.

EVANS & WATSON,
76 South Third street, Philadelphia.

N. R. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine. N. B. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 1.

JAY & FIELD, A TTORNEYS, Solicitors, and Counsellors at Law. Office, 20 Nassau street, New York.

JOHN JAY.

Feb. 8.—3m MAUNSELL B. FIELD. BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

VALUABLE premium to new subscribers. Sub-early, while the terms are low. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "Loudon Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North

the very highest order. PRICES FOR 1849, Of subscribed for early.)

For any two of the Reviews,
For any two of the Reviews,
For all four of the Reviews,
For Blackwood's Magasine,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Blackwood and the four Reviews Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

PREMIUMS, Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable

Consisting of Daos, volumes of the following forks, vis.:

Bentley's Miscellany.

The Metropolitan Magazine.

The Dublin University Magazine.

Blackwood's Magazine.

Blackwood's Magazine, the Foreign Quarferly, and the Westminster Reviews. the Westminster Reviews.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Re-Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Keviews, at \$3 a year, or to any two of the periodicals at \$5, will receive, gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the periodicals at \$7 a year, or to the four Reviews at \$8, will receive two premium volumes as above.

or to the four neviews at \$5, will receive two premium volumes, as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews at \$9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at \$10, will receive three premium volumes.

13 Please be particular in naming the premiums desired and the works subscribed for. CLUBBING.

CLUBBING.

Four copies of all or any of the above works will be sent to one-address, on payment of the regular subscription for three, the fourth copy being gratis.

OT No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription is paid in full to the publishers, EARLY COPIES. EARLY COPIES.

A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to use early sheets of that work, by which we are enabled to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American journals. For this and other ad-

nands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprint-ed in any of the American journals. For this and other ad-vantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a con-sideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magasine. Therefore, we repeat, "subscribe early, while the price is low."

Remittances and communications should be always at he price is low."

Remittances and communications should be always adiressed, postpaid or franked, to the publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Jan. 4. 79 Fulton street, New

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, UNDER the direction of Miss A. G. Snow and E. J. Thompson, Summer street, corner of Schuylkill Sixth street, opposite the Church, Philadelphia. opposite the Church, Philadelphia.

TERMS FER QUARTER.

Junior Class. — Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and the Elements of Philosophy and Physiology—from \$16 st.

Intermediate Class. — Continuation of the above, with French, Grammar, Composition, Botany, Natural History, Latin, and Drawing—from \$5 to \$12.

Senior Class. — Continuation of English and French studies, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Mythology, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Geology and Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, with the standard Poetical Works—from \$12 to \$20.

Poetical Works—from \$12 to \$20.

EXTRAS

Piano Forte, \$10 to \$20 per quarter.

Harp, \$15 to \$25 per quarter.

Guitar, \$10 to \$15 per quarter.

Painting in Water Colors, \$5 to \$10 per quarter.

Painting in Oil Colors, \$10 to \$15 per quarter.

The Isalian, Spanish, and German Languages, each, \$5 per quarter.

uarter.
The higher branches of mathematics \$10 per quarter.
Board and Tuition, \$40 t. \$60 per quarter.
Fuel for the season, \$2. The school will reopen on the 1st of September. Quarters cleven weeks.

Pupils will be charged only from the time they commence heir studies.

Young ladies, not members of the school, may receive intruction in any of the above branches.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Duoschek; Rev. Kingston Goddard; Rev. N. S. Harris; Matthew L. Bevan, Esq.; Hon. John Swift, mayor of Philadelphia; Professor Dunglison, of Jefferson College; Hon. Edmund Burke, Washington, D. C.; Miss Mary Lyon, Principal of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, South Hadley, Mass.

Philadelphia, August, 1848.

GODEVS ADY'S BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The oldest Magasine in the United States; contains monthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country, twelve more than the Aew York magazines. Two splendid steel engravings an undentable authentic colored monthly fashion plate, model ootsges and churches, crotches work and other matters for the ladies, all illustrated and well-avalained. work and other matters for the laddes, at the stratulation we'explained, &c.

Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, making three publications in one month, \$3; two coles without the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, \$5; five copies with one to the person sending the club, \$10; eight copies \$15; twelve copies, \$20.

A specimen of either the Lady's Book or the Lady's Dollso Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the request Address

No. 113 Chemut street, Philadelphia.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1849. JUST published by the American and Foreign Anti-Sla Society, and for sale at their Depository at the follo

For a single copy - 50

It is earcestly hoped that the friends of Liberty through out the country will do all that they can to give this valuable work an extensive circulation. It has been carefully prepared, with special reference to the present highly important position of public affairs, and is eminently calculated for the diffusion of valuable information on the great question of Slavery, which now engages the attention of our entire nation.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connectiont, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.

Governor Smith tells us, in his late Message,

capital offence, and hanish them to some distant

friend of freedom, every admirer of right, and all lovers of the cause of God, and the immu-table rights of man. To call coercion and banish-

brought into existence by the imprude

favored, escape public exposure and punishmen The crimes committed by the slaves are, a thou

even many slaveowners themselves deplore, should be, with your redoubtable Executive, a leading characteristic of Christianity! All those endued with the spirit of that divine doctrine, know that

a slave, or advised in regard to human beings

policy so "inhuman" as that which he so pressingly demands at your hands, and we will then pay some

deference to the authority of the source from

expulsion of the horses of the Commonwealth, and yet your very humane Govenor conceives that he can effect, in regard to human beings, what could

not be done in relation to cattle! He expresses his surprise that his advice should be thought "in

human," and denounces those that would question

human," and denounces those that would question the propriety of an institution that existed in the days of Paul.

The Apostle gloried that he derived his living from his own hands—the inference is palpable, and consequently shows that Paul too was a stran-ger to the new-fangled meaning attempted to be engrafted by your very crudite Governor on the words "haminess." "slaveru" "inhumaniu" But he

words "happiness," "slavery," "inhumanity." But he says that to coerce and to exile is not "inhumanity,"

because, when ruthlessly torn from home, early attachments, friends, and in many instances from

quotes, or any personage professing his principles, did not support the sentiment I have advanced, and with a force and perspicuity that would carry

conviction to the heads and hearts of all unpre

judiced and rightly minded persons. To quote Judge Story in regard to aliens and persons suspected of being dangerous to liberty, in support

of so heinous a proposition, is doing great injustice to so eminent and so worthy a personage, and is about as reasonable as quoting St. Peter and St. Paul, and as sacrilegious as quoting the humble, the meek, and the lowly Jesus, in favor of the ex-

the meek, and the lowly Jesus, in favor of the existence of arbitrary oppression. These were godly persons, who disclaimed all interference with civil and political affairs of state, and inculcated the new doctrine of loving enemies, and of non-resistance to personal injuries.

He further informs you that he has some "informal" information that the people of Trinidad would receive them, and pay half the expense of removal! Now have we not brains enough to know, that if the population of Trinidad, are virtuously or benevolently inclined, they would not countenance, much less aid in so nefarious a purpose? They may be inclined to receive voluntary emi-

nance, much less and in so nerarious a purpose? They may be inclined to receive voluntary emigrants, or unfortunate persons fleeing from oppression; but being willing to aid your Governor in his unhallowed purposes in the infliction of oppression, will forever be "informal," and "besides" a foul libel on their characters. But he was the persons be wishes you to receive will not

says, the persons he wishes you to remove will not work, and that they live very sparingly. I will not contradict the first branch of this accusation,

further than my own experience extends; and in this, I can safely testify, that most of the drudgery and laborious work in my section is performed by

this much-abused class of persons. And the Spartans, I believe were praised and admired for living

sparingly. When, however, they do work, he fur-ther says, they rob the poor white man of what he might do. How the poor creatures are to es-cape a double fire of this sort, I must leave to your sagacious and very humane Governor to explain.

He then says, they are employed in preference to the whites, because they can be commanded. Ask the laborious husbandman and the honest me-

the laborious husbandman and the honest me-chanics, whom he would thus hoodwink, if anoth-er class—a class bound to be obedient, do not more effectually injure them here? But I forbear, hop-ing that you have convened to promote the public peace, "happiness," and tranquillity; and however much disposed you may be to prune the communi-ty, as you would fruit trees, that you will ever be mindful of the served cover of lustices and of

mindful of the sacred cause of Justice, and of the tender sensibilities of Humanity, always re-

collecting that evil worketh its own overthrow

and that those that are ignorant and those that are weak can be wise in the wisdom of God, and

inseparably united.

## THE NATIONAL ERA. For the National Era.

# RETRIBUTION.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

[CONTINUED.] A week passed away, during which Mrs. Dent had sufficiently recovered to appear in the parlor; and, with the elasticity of spirits belonging to her disease, declared herself to be in better, much better health, than before her attack-a week during which Col. Dent had tried earnestly, but in vain, to obtain an interview with Miss Summers-a week during which Juliette, with fine tact, had contrived to avoid Colonel Dent without letting his wife perceive her avoidance-a week during which Ernest Dent's manner to Hester had been more affectionate and solicitous than ever before, probably, perhaps, from the knowledge that her remaining days of life were to be few and painful, but mostly from the consciousness of his recent infidelity of heart towards her. At the end of this week, the Dents and Miss Summers received cards to a soirée musicale, to be given at the house

of Secretary ---. "I wish you to go, Hester, love," said Colonel Dent. "It is five or six days off yet, and in that time you will be sufficiently recruited. I am desirous that you should go, for Secretary - is my friend, and Mrs. — called here several times to inquire after you while you were ill. I wish you to go, if you appear there only a few minutes and return."

"Oh, I am now very well able to go, Colonel. am quite recovered now."

"And, Hester-though indeed it seems puerile to interfere with so trivial a matter as your toil-ette—yet do try to dress with a little more tact. Consider the ridiculous error into which your childish appearance led people at Madam --- 's You should imitate your friend's style of cos-

"Veg . Inliette has fine taste Rut I fear it was not the dress, but the woman, that led the company into that error. Consider dear Ernest tha your little wife has not the stature, dignity, and grace, of Miss Summers,"

"I suppose there was much in that." "Yes. However, Ernest, I will dress exactly like Juliette for this concert, and then we shall

"What are you going to wear, Juliette, my love?" inquired Mrs. Dent of Miss Summers, as the two ladies were sitting together that after on.
"Let me see. White blond over white satin,

'And your hair?" "I shall wear my hair in smooth, plain bands.

"Yes; but what ornament?"
"I shall have the diamonds taken out of my crescent, and arranged in a light tiara. Oh! by the way, Hester, my dearest love, will you do me

"Why, certainly. What is it?"
"Just lend me the large brilliants in your breast-pin, ear-rings, and bracelets, for the central diamonds of my tiara." "Yes, indeed, you shall have them, Juliette," said Mrs. Dent, rising and going to her casket.
"There! you had better send them to Lapide at once, so that they may be set in time. You have a fine taste, Juliette. Your costume will be per-

"Now, love, don't think me selfish in wanting your diamonds; but in truth you know your for tune is made, while mine is yet to be made." "Oh! darling, don't say a word. You are quite welcome to anything I have got, except, perhaps,

Miss Summers started violently, and looked keenly at the speaker, but the unclouded brow of Hester quite relieved her.

wear a bandeau of pearls."

Juliette's countenance fell at this announce
ment. She wished to be alone in the style of he dress. She hastened to say-

"But, my dear Hester, you are too pale to wear white; you will look like a ghost. Select a coleur No, I will wear white," persisted Hester. And

"No, I will wear white," persisted Hester. And Juliette ceased to object.

And most dazzling and imposing was the appearance of Miss Summers on the evening of the soirée. The pure, rich white satin, and the light, gossamer blond that arrayed her tall, full, graceful figure, and the coronet of dismonds that surrounded her polished brow and flashed in her jetblack hair, gave her the air of a royal bride. Mrs Dent afso looked very pretty. Her pure white dress harmonized well with her sweet, fair, spiritual face, and the pale pearls contrasted well with her smooth, brown hair. But, alack! with her slight figure, and clear, smooth, untroubled brow,

her smooth, brown hair. But, alack: with no-slight figure, and clear, smooth, untroubled brow, she looked more girlish than ever. Notwithstand-she looked more girlish than ever. ing this, however, no mistake in the persons was made upon this evening. The identity of the la-dies was well known, as Miss Summers found, to her mortification; for, notwithstanding her daz-zling beauty, matchless grace, perfect manner, and elegant costume, she was no longer the belle of the room.

Colonel Dent never left the side of Hester dur-

ing the short time of her stay. Mr. Murray presented himself soon after their arrival, and carsented himself soon after their arrivat, and carried Miss Summers off to the harp. Colonel Dent then led his wife up to Mrs. —, their hostess, and, after the usual interchange of civilities, and after leaving the proximity of the lady, he said to

Now, if you are fatigued, I will attend you But Juliette?"

"Never mind Miss Summers. She is engaged now; we will not disturb her. I will return for her by and by, after I have seen you safely disposed of."

Hester gladly acquiesced, and they quietly left the room. In a few minutes, Mrs. Dent had retired to rest in the stillness and darkness of her

own chamber, and Colonel Dent had returned to the brilliant salon. "For whom are you looking, Juliette?" inquired Colonel Dent, as he observed Miss Summers looking about, when the company were dispersing "I am in search of Mrs. Dent, Colonel," repli-

"I am in search of Mrs. Dent, Colonel," replied Miss Summers, coldly.
"She has returned home, fair Juliette, and left me in charge of her friend."
"Why did you not summon me when she left, Colonel Dent? I should have greatly preferred to have gone home with her," said Miss Summers, with freezing hauteur.

"Because, Juliette, I must and will have a printe conference with you. You have pertine.

"Because, Juliette, I must and mill have a private conference with you. You have pertinationally avoided me. You have given me no chance even to usk you for a private interview. If I write, you return my letters unopened. If I slip a piece of paper in your hand, you let it fall upon the carpet, subjecting me to the dangerous or absurd alternative of leaving it there for some one else to read, or of picking it up myself. If I come into a room and find you alone, you get out of my way, as though I were a wild beast."

"You have shown yourself a wild beast, Colonel Dent."

'You shrink from me as if I carried the pesti-

lence."

"You do carry a pestilence, Colonel Dent."

"And now I have determined to have a talk with you; so get on your cloak, Miss Summers, and come along."

"I will ride home with you, Colonel Dent, because I must, perforce; but I will not exchange one syllable with you during our ride, so help me Heaven!" exclaimed Juliette, with a fine assumption of indignation.

When they were seated in the carriage-

"It is because you have mistaken my motive in wishing it, that you have denied me an interview, Miss Summers. Juliette, I have been betrayed into an expression of passionate affection for you, as unprincipled as it was impetuous. I was mad, Juliette. And now, Miss Summers. I wish to express to you my deep, sincere, heart-felt, humiliating sense of error. Miss Summers, will you pardon me?"

Juliette was silver.

Juliette was silent.

"Oh! Juliette, teach me how to merit your forgiveness. What! no answer! You will not speak
to me. Oh! Juliette, would you visit a hasty impulse of passion—the delirium of a moment—with
the same implacable rigor with which you would
punish a premeditated sin?"

punish a premeditated sin?"

Juliette persevered in silence.

"Miss Summers, we are near our own door now; do not send me to another night of wretchedness; restore me to your friendship; say that you forgive me, and, God helping me, I will devote myself to duty, and never while I live offend you so again. There, now, the carriage has stopped. Say now, before we enter the house, that you forgive me, Miss Summers, and I will promise, by all my hopes of Heaves, to avoid you as sedulously as you have shrunk from me; for I feel the call of duty, and I will obey it, Juliette."

"This is severe, Ernest! Oh. Ernest, this is severe! Would to Heaven I had never seen you, Ernest!" and starting up, she alighted from the carriage without assistance, flew into the house, carriage without assistance, flew into the house, and up the stairs to her own room.

"She loves me! Oh Heaven, she loves me after all!" thought he, while a guilty joy thrilled to his

The season waned, the close of the session of Congress approached. Colonel Dent, after having distinguished himself by making another brilliant speech in the Senate, prepared to take his family home. And in truth Hester was very anxious to with the season of the seaso ious to return. She was very feeble. It was "the city air," she said, "only the city sir," once again in her valley home, she would be strong, she knew. And little Juliette, too! she was teething, and needed the bracing air of the country. So, early in April, the family sat out for the mountain vale, and by the middle of the month arrived at home. They had travelled slowly, upon Mrs. Descriptions of the provents are the country of the month arrived at home. upon Mrs. Dent's account; nevertheless, Hester suffered much from fatigue, and, immediately upon their arrival, she was conveyed to her own chamber in a state of complete exhaustion.

"It is only extreme weariness, dear Ernest; only fatigue, Juliette, my love. Go down to tea, both of you. I shall be better in the morning, and will join you at breakfast to-morrow."

How delightful seemed the scene of her Eden home to Hester, as upon the morning after her arrival she sat by the open window of her bedchamber, looking out upon the green and dewy vale, the verdant hills, and the blue and mistcrowned mountains! How renovating seemed the fresh, light, soft air of morning! The sun was rising, and the golden mist rolling away before him. Golden clouds were sailing majestically up the sky. Millions of dew-drops were flashing back the light. The joyous, thrilling songs of birds were shivering the air with music. Hester's heart swelled with enjoyment, as she luxuriated

in this scene.

Minny came in to summon her to breakfast.

Hester arose from her chair, and attempted to walk, but grew faint and sank into her seat

again.

"I can't go down, Minny, child. Tell Miss Summers that I have not quite recovered my strength yet, and request her to make the coffee."

Minny slowly left the room, casting back an anxious look at her mistress.

In a few minutes, Colonel Dent came in the

"Not well enough to join us at breakfast, "I feel very well, only I am not strong enough yet; when I get up to walk, my heart seems to sink and draw me down, and my head swims"—

"I will send for Dr. Keenan directly after breakfast, my dear," said Colonel Dent, tenderly. "Oh, no! there is no occasion. It is only extrem fatigue. I will join you at dinner, Ernest. Oh! I feel a great deal better since I have been sitting at this window, dear Ernest. What a happiness to be at home again! and to come home in the spring, too, when everything looks so fresh, and young, and joyous! I always felt gladdened by the return of spring, and now the reason is associated with the most delightful ideas. It was this time two years ago, dear Ernest, that you and I began to ride out together. I recollect that the first first ride we took was up that path that winds there are the foot of the hill hrough the woods there at the foot of the hill.

and up the hill and over the mountain. I used to be so happy then, riding in silence by your side, while you were engaged for hours in your brown studies. And now the return of spring brings back the pleasures of that time and adds them to the happiness of the present hour. Then it was spring, also, last spring, when little Juli-ette was given to our love. Oh! spring is indeed a season rich in delicious associations for us !"
"Hester!" said her husband, with something like a return of affection, or a visitation of com-punction softening his heart, "Hester, love! if I

oreakfast now, or your coffee will be cold. The contemplated ride was not taken; neither did Hester join her family at dinner, for her weariness increased as the day advanced, and early in the afternoon she retired to rest, assurearly in the afternoon she retired to rest, assuring her husband that she was "very well, only tired," and that she should surely bedown the next morning. Upon this evening, Colonel Dent yielded to the alluring fascinations of Juliette's society, and from the tea-table adjourned with her to the drawing room, where she held him enchained for hours by the thrilling melody of her voice, in some of Mozart's impassioned strains. Since the hour of his first weak succumbing to impetuous passion, up to this evening Evenant impetuous passion, up to this evening, Ernest Dent had maintained a stern guard over himself, and never in a single instance lost his self-command. Juliette, by her exquisite tact and immand. Juliette, by ner exquisite tact and im-perturbable self-possession, had aided him in this line of conduct. For policy, more than for right, Juliette wished to keep him from the brink of the precipioe. Upon this evening, however, the dim sombre room, their loneliness, the impassioned music, and Juliette's irradiated countenance, all music, and Juliette's irradiated countenance, all together conspired to endanger his integrity. Raising her glance from the instrument, Juliette's eyes were caught in his earnest gaze—that powerful mesmeric gaze from whose influence she had once found it so difficult to escape. Feeling herself in the presence of a man who was fast losing his reason, Juliette arose to escape. He intercepted her. Taught by experience, Miss Summers concealed and sought to subdue her fright, and quickly determined to turn the tide of his thoughts and feelings by saving—

and quickly determined to turn the tide of his thoughts and feelings by saying—
"Hester is dying—do know it, Ernest Dent?"
"I do. Go, and leave me, Miss Summers."
Her words had quite subdued him."
"And there is a poor, unhappy man," thought Juliette, as she performed her night toilette; for, between his wicked passion for my wicked self, and his compunctious affection for his fading wife, his soul is made the scene of a civil war-He can't abandon his passion, and won't abandon his integrity. Verily, a most unhappy condition. Truly, one should be a faithful servant of God, or a thorough-going ally of the Devil, to get along tolerably well in this world."

The next morning, Miss Huldah Gales and Fanny, escorted by Marcus Derby, drove over to

Fanny, escorted by Marcus Derby, drove over to welcome the Dents home.

Mrs. Dent was not yet able to leave her room, but Miss Huldah, with the privilege of an old acquaintance, found her way up stairs to see her. Hester was standing, supporting herself by one hand leaned upon the arm chair by the open window, and with the other hand guiding the first tottering steps of her little girl. As soon as she saw Miss Huldah enter, Hester sank into her chair, drew the child to her knee, and held out her hand to Miss Huldah, saying—
"Oh! Miss Huldah, I am so glad to see you.

Come and let me kiss your hands again, and for-give my sitting still—I am suffering from nervous exhaustion just now." "I am very sorry to see you so sick, Mrs Dent," said she, with a sympathetic tone and

look.
"Oh, bless you, I am not sick, Miss Huldah!—"Oh, bless you, not in the least—I am only exhausted from my long journey."
"You are very thin, Hester."

"Oh! you know I never was fleshy, and I had a slight attack of illness last winter, that has pulled me down."

Miss Huldah looked at Hester with a sad smile. Hester was playing fondly with her

"I hope you do not nurse that little child yet "I hope you do not hurse that little child yet, my dear?"

"Oh, yes, I do! and that helps to account for my being so thin. There! stand down, daughter, and show the lady how you can walk. Hold out your hands to her, Miss Huldah, and she'll toddle to you," said the happy little mother, guiding her babe's steps on towards her visiter.

"Come here, Julie—is not that her name?—it won its old Annty's len? said Miss Huldah

"Come here, Julie—is not that her name?—sit upon its old Aunty's lap," said Miss Huldah, holding out her hands.

"Oh! you don't know what company this little one is to me, Miss Huldah, as I sit here all day by myself. She can chatter very well, too—but she won't call me 'Mama' She hears every one call me Hester, and so she calls me 'Etty'—a saucy little limb," smiled the little mother, recalling the infant, and seating her upon her lap.

"You don't know how much pleasure I shall take in carrying on her education, by and by. She can select A already from her alphabet cards. Pick out A for the lady, Julie," continued Hester, reaching a pack of picture cards from the dressing-table, and spreading them before the child.

The babe found no difficulty in selecting the only letter she knew, and handing it to the lady visiter, Miss Huldah was properly astonished at the prococity of the infant, and soon after arose to take leave, bored with the subject, most likely.

"Mr. Derby and Fanny are very anxious to

to take leave, bored with the subject, most likely.

"Mr. Derby and Fanny are very anxious to see you, Mrs. Dent. Will you receive them?"

"Oh! yes, certainly; Marcus is no stranger; and Fanny, of course, has the entree. Send them up, if you please, Miss Huldah."

And soon Fanny and Marons came running up stairs, nearly throwing each other down in their eagerness to "see Hester," and bursting into her presence. Fanny ran and seized her around the

cus was running on also, but checked himself in the middle of the room, on seeing Mrs. Dent's altered appearance, and only gently saluted and welcomed her home, when Fanny, leaving Hester, pounced upon the babe, and was covering it with kisses

"What a beauty! How she's grown! Can "what a beauty! How she's grown! Can she walk? Can she talk? How many teeth has she got? Say 'Mama,' baby." Surely the most exacting mother would have been amply satisfied by the amount of notice, praise, and caresses, bestowed by Fanny upon the child.

sisted on taking the child down with her, say-"She is tired of this room, Hester; let me take

Governor Smith tells us, in his late Message, that you are convened to consider and adopt such measures as will advance the "happiness" of the Commonwealth. God grant that this may be so; but if happiness is to be obtained by following his advice in the arbitrary and "whuman" removal of one-twenty-fifth part of our free population, I am yet ignorant of the meaning of the word "happiness." To deprive thousands of persons of their liberty without conviction of some capital offence, and happine them to some distant. Hester consented, and soon after, Marcus and Fanny, with the babe, left the room. Hester, with delighted heart, saw them from her window, and unhealty climate—to Liberia or Trinidad—and call this distressing infliction "happiness," is an insult, so monstrously unjust, and so bitterly unfeeling, as to elicit the denunciation of every romping in the garden walks. Shealso saw Marcus steal away from them, enter the house, and a few minutes after he was in her room, by her side, and gazing with lachrymose countenance in her face. "Hester, my heart is breaking to see you look

this way. Hester, what is the matter? Are you going to die?"
"Indeed I think you are all trying to persuade
me that I am, Marcus, by the doleful way in which
you look at me. I am worried with my journey,
Marcus—that's all."

Marcus—that's all."

"Are you happy, Hester?"

"I should be an ingrate if I were not, Marcus.
Yes, Marcus, thank Heaven, as happy as ever fell to the lot of a woman to be. Why do you ask? Now it occurs to me to say, that you are impertinent in your queries, Mr. Derby. What

I don't know. Do you like Miss Summers as well as ever, Hester? well as evor, Hester?"
"More than ever. Do you, Marcus?" queried
Hester, mischievously.
"No! She"— Marcus stopped short and bit lips. Hey! What's the matter, now?" asked Hes

I'm sick of her! sick of her! The perfidi-Why, Marcus, what has Juliette done to you? Repulsed some of your over-civilities, I suppose; for which I cannot, all circumstances considered, blame her at all."

"Hester!" said he, suddenly, "what sort of ppinion do you suppose Colonel Dent entertains

Miss Summers?"
Why, he thought very highly of her until he went to Philadelphia. There Juliette was too gay for his taste, I believe; he disapproved of her waltzing one evening, and perhaps Juliette did not like the interference; at any rate, there has seemed to me to be a slight decrease of cordiality or freedom between them since. In fact, Juliette seems just perceptibly in awe of him, I think; for which I am not sorry; for it will be a wholesome it inculcates the principle and the spirit of non-resistance to personal injuries. When he can quote to us from that high, that binding authori-ty, that either St. Peter, St. Paul, or Christ, owned

restraint to Juliette's gayety."

Marcus had been intently reading Hester' e while she spoke And that is all, you think, Hester?" TO BE CONTINUED.

## THE EX-GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

which such benevolence emanates. His proposed method of proceeding betrays a consciousness of A citizen of Virginia earnestly requests us publish the following two communications. To shame. Why proceed by counties, but to avoid a spectacle which, if general, would be too horribly agonizing to be borne? Such a proposition could not be successfully entertained with regard to the make room for both, we have taken the liberty of abridging the first .- Ed. Era.

JANUARY 22, 1849.

To the Editor of the National Era: Sin: I prepared a manuscript containing so punction softening his heart, "Hester, love! if I were to saddle your pony this evening, don't you think you might bear to take a short ride? I would lead your horse myself, Hester."

"Thank you, dear Ernest. Yes—oh! yes! I will be glad to go. We will ask Juliette to acompany us also."

"No; no, Hester—no, no. We will not take in any of the journals of Virginia. Finding my. Miss Summers this time. I want one of our old rides, Hester; such as we used to take two years tempted ever since the 12th of December to re Miss Summers started violently, and looked keenly at the speaker, but the unclouded brow of Hester quite relieved her.

"What shall be your own toilette, Mrs. Dent?" asked his wife, looking into his face with a pleasant smile. "Oh, I shall be so pleased! But, dear Ernest, don't look at me with so pitiful an air. Don't be uneasy about me, love; I'm very well, only tired. But go down to love; I'm very well, only tired. But go down to love; I'm very well, only tired. But go down to love; I'm very well, only tired. But go down to love; I'm very well, only tired.

covered.

Governor Smith acts upon the principle that whites who are ignorant of, and deprived those blessings be also removed? Shall unwarrantable and unconstitutional legislation be brought to bear against them also? But to vote. Mighty Lord! would they not forever abhor a word that had might gives right; for the policy of force seems with him to preponderate over the doctrines of the Scriptures, every idea of justice, and those refined sensibilities of our nature derived from our moral improvement and the advancement of civilization. Who but Governor Smith ever recommended coercion and banishment as human and philanthropic measures? These, from time mmemorial have been considered punishmennts immemorial, have been considered punishments for high crimes and misdemeanors. We are told, and no doubt truly, (for I believe that we have biblical authority for so saying,) that his Satanic Majesty can quote Scripture fluently, but not pertinently, plausibly but not sincerely, in behalf of the most diabolical measures. Our Governor can be the control of the most diabolical measures.

do the same thing.

Governor Smith tells the Legislature that they have done all they could, both by legislation and ignominious treatment, to degrade the free color-ed race; and then dares to attribute their inferiority to the Providence of God! The principal reason that he urges for their deportation is, that fers us, for the truth of this accusation to the fers us, for the truth of this accusation to the records of the Penitentiary!—as if we had not discernment enough to know that this was not a fair test. For instance, how many slave convicts will he find in the State Prison for theft? Not one. What record has he, then, of their crimes? The courts furnish but an inadequate register, as most of the offences of the slaves are compromised by their masters, to save the time of incarceration, and when committed they have the benefit of able counsel; whereas the free colored man has the benefit of such counsel only as his very limit-ed means will admit. Besides, the free colored man believes theft to be a crime, and, knowing the slender and friendless ground he occupies, and the precarious uncertainty of escape when charg-ed, is somewhat careful in regard to offences of the kind; whereas the slave, thinking it meritorious to steal, and knowing that he is already de-prived of his liberty, and having no fears of a penprived of his hierty, and naving no rears of a pen-itentiary house, his only motive in guarding against detection is that he may repeat the offence. Notwithstanding this precaution, if conviction and punishment in every case followed detection, no jail would be found sufficiently commodious to contain them, and consequently scarcely one would be left to cultivate his master's farm. As to the whites, possessing wealth and influence, they are scarcely ever arraigned unless you are sure the whites, possessing wealth and influence, they are scarcely ever arraigned unless you are sure of conviction. Their able counsel, united to their wealth and influence, and the exertions of relations and the efforts of friends, all so effectually work together, that convictions are comparatively rare. The consequence is, that very few of this class are to be found in the Pententlary—not that they are better than others, but have better means of escape. I will cite a single case. What reasons did Commander Mackensie assign for his summary execution of young Spencer? If I permit him to reach the United States, the influence of his friends will defeat the ends of the law—they will save him. We have the varil arms here, but no dependence in the law there. Without elaborating this unpleasant theme, for I have always thought the death of Spencer was far from being justifiable, yet does it not speak volumes against the position of tovernor Smith, that the record of the Pentlentiary is a safe criterion to judge of the prevalence of vice? The law was made for poor white men and degraded colored men, and not for Governors and sage counsellors.

But let me assure our Ex-Governor—and what a thrill of delight it affords me to write the Ex!—that vice pervades all communities and all colors; and were explained enforced for every offence, our country would be very nearly depopulated. How it would fare with our distinguished Ex-Governor, his humane counsels awaken a doubt.

His next reason for arbitrary exile is, that, notwithstanding their ignorance and degradation, they frequently by their low wages deprive the poor white man of profitable jobs—as if he could, by a subterfuge so flims, billings, billing the poor man to the real cause of his poverty. Ask if the slaves are not a much more numerous class, and if they do not work for nothing, and what will be the reply? Touch not, meddle not, say not one word in regard to our peculiar institution—our sacred, our divine, our constitutional, our inestimable rights—right which mus

and that those that are ignorant and those that are weak can be wise in the wisdom of God, and strong in his strength.

Civil liberty is a constitutional pearl above all price—inherent liberty, the gift of God and the recognizance of man. These are sacred and inestimable rights—rights which, when arbitrarily and wickedly dealt by, will invariably produce excitement, discord, and mischief. Recollect that there are many influential white persons amongstus, that have a deep and personal interest in this startling and truly momentous question, who would be glad, even thankful, from prudential motives, to be silent. Heed not, therefore, the unwise counsels of a Governor, that reiterates and so strenuously urges, to say the least, improvident legislation.

So diligently engaged am I during the day, that I have but little time to be thus employed; and what I have written is at a late hour of the night, in obedience to my own feelings and at the urgent request of others, whose peace is deeply involved in this truly exciting queetion. I am not so vain as to imagine that I can enlighten your honorable body; so I principally use the language of precaution, hoping that a pause, attended with reflection, might arrest the disgrace and unhappiness attending counsels so flagitious, so wantonly and so indiscreetly indulged.

In conclusion, I will respectfully invite all Editors of Newspapers, friendly to truth and humanity, to publish the foregoing remarks, that the good people of Trinidad and all others at a disbeing thus inferior in their physical organization and mental endowments, they should be driven by force to Trinidad or to Massachusetts, where they may enjoy some civil and po-litical privileges. But, banishment being in itself a goading punishment—a serious infliction—I should infer that the persons thus rigorously and unfeelingly forced into exile would be deprived of all capacity, for enjoyment. But, our very wise Ex-Governor contends that arbitrary expulsion in

veil of this pretence, we find the blessing is to enure to Virginia gentlemen; for they apprehend that the free colored man is an instrument or medium by which an illicit traffic is conducted with the poor white man. But they should know, that the more partners in theft, the less each one's share of the spoils—so that the illicit trade is nine times in ten direct from the slave to the white man!

VINDICATOR. tance, by knowing the enormity of crime gravely recommended and insisted upon by the humane and Christian Governor of the renowned Comand Christian Governor of the renowned Commonwealth of Virginia, may guard against imposition, and neither indirectly nor "informulty" aid in a scheme so revolting to the dictates of wisdom, justice, and philanthropy, I will not add of Christianity, because, saith your Governor, St. Peter, St Paul, and Christ, would be against me! Such sacrilegious levity, however, is worthy of such only as Extra Billy, who in an evil day was made Governor of Virginia.

Vindicator. For the National Era. TO THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

# THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

#### SECOND SESSION. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1849. SENATE.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill from the House making appropriations for the preservation and repairs of the public works upon certain harbors and riv-ers, and for the survey of certain harbors, re-ported a number of bills, accompanied by the fol-lowing report; which was read, and ordered to be

table rights of man. To call coercion and banishment "happiness;" is an insult, an injury, and a degradation, to which no respectful language can give an adequate response. And why is this "inhuman" policy again pressed upon your serious consideration? Because he contends that two-fifths of the crimes committed in the State are perpetrated by this unfortunate class of persons, brought into existence by the imprudence of the The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives entitled "An act making appropriations for the preservation and repairs of public works upon certain harbors and rivers, and for the survey of certain harbors," report : That, after having considered the bill referred to them in respect to the character and condition of the particular works for which it provides, as whites themselves. And here permit me to ask, if all the crimes, in the aggregate, attributed to them, could equal in enormity the single crime well as to the general considerations which enter into the policy of appropriating money for the im-provement of rivers and harbors, they have come gravely proposed by him to be perpetrated by yourselves? But it should be borne in mind, that to the conclusion to recommend the adoption of a prudential rule, which they consider calculated to this friendless class is brought to punishment often upon slight accusations and slender proof, whilst thousands of others, more fortunate, because more prudential rule, which they consider calculated to restrain the abuse of the power under which such appropriations are made. The committee enter into no examination of the constitutional grounds on which the power is supposed to rest, or into the reasonings which are urged in detail of its exercise. Nor have they attempted, though admitting the existence of the power themselves, to sand times over, more numerous; for theft and slavery are so closely united as to induce one albelieve, that Providence had made that provision for persons thus rigorously deprived of rights freely bestowed by Him who is no respecter of color. The vices, it must be confessed, are inseparably united.

But Governor Smith has quoted St. Peter, St. Paul, and even Christ himself, in support of an institution that all good men deplore. Did he make those quotations as an insult to your understandings, or as a mockery of the sacred cause of Christianity? If arbitrary coercion and unfeeling exile from home, and the endearing scenes of nativity, should, with your Governor, constitute "happiness," no wonder, then, that "slavery," the introduction of which, all philanthropists and even many slaveowners themselves deplore, should

assign exact limits to its exercise. Their purpose has been to devise, if possible, a mode by which the application of the public money to unworthy objects of improvement may be prevented. The character of the bill is such as almost necessarily to suggest the propriety of such an attempt. It contains seventy-four appropriations for the con-struction of nearly eighty works, besides the re-pair and survey of an indefinite number. Of these vorks, nearly thirty are new. Some of the latter works, nearly thirty are new. Some of the latter are for the improvement of rivers in the interior of the country, some for harbors on the lakes, and others for harbors on the seacoast; some are for preliminary surveys, and others for constructing works for which examination and estimates have already been made. They embrace almost every variety of improvement, and involve considera-tions both of right and of practical propriety, which it is difficult to settle advantageously in combination with each other. At all events, it seems obvious that they will be much more likely to be rightly disposed of by keeping them apart until the propriety of entering upon their con-struction shall be deliberately determined by Congress. The same reasons do not seem to call with equal urgency for a separation of appropriations for works of which the construction upon a full and independent examination, sanctioned by Congress and commenced under its authority. These, it is supposed, may be more safely left to follow the usual practice, and to be

disposed of separately or in conjunction, as con-venience may dictate.

Under this view of the subject, the chairman of the committee submitted to them the following 1. That all appropriations for the survey

commencement of new works shall be stricken out of the bill, so that it shall contain only appropriations for the preservation, repair, or continua-tion of works which have been completed or are in a course of construction.

"2. That every appropriation for the survey or commencement of a new work shall be provided for by a separate bill, so that no single bill shall

their parents, they can be taught to read, to write, and to vote! Great God! Then shall all the been framed for each. There are twenty-eight of these new works; and, although they require

a large number of bills, the fact only shows more clearly the impolicy of providing for these objects by a single legislative act, depending as they do on considerations in many instances totally disbrought upon them so much unhappiness, and the misapplication of which had elevated to power one capable of concocting and inflicting so much misery, banishment, and in many instances, death, upon unfortunate thousands? And would not such killing be murder—foul murder! The law kills In the year 1836, two acts were passed by Congress making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, one of which provided "for carrying on and completing certain works hereto-fore commenced," while the other provided for and unjust, the law maker.

But reading, writing, and voting—the gift of others, and not of ourselves, is to be the grand absurveys, examinations, and other improvements. In this division the principle adopted by the comsolution! Many of our colored folks can now read and write; and could they enjoy the privilege of mittee appears to have been to some extent recognised. But the committee go a step further. They voting, would they so prostitute the right as to raise to power one capable of destroying one of our most important natural rights, and of rending propose that every new application shall rest upon its own separate merits, thus avoiding the danger of subjecting the action of members of Congress asunder the ties of home, attachments of kindred, of friends, and paternity? A natural right is paron a particular measure to the influence of considerations which do not properly belong to it, by amount to both constitution and law, and the same process, independent of the conviction of crime, constraining them, on the one hand, to vote for appropriations which they disapprove, for the purpose of securing others which they deem indispensable; or, on the other hand, to vote against that will cancel the right in one, will annul it equally in all. Natural rights are inherentrecognised by law—not given by law—and cannot, therefore, constitutionally or justly, be destroyed by law; and I would almost risk the proposition, "inhuman" as it is, if Judge Story, whom he also

appropriations which they believe to be necessary and proper, in order to defeat others which they deem wholly unwarrantable. The committee do not think it necessary to ex-tend their explanations beyond what is essential to a clear understanding of the object in view, or to a clear understanding of the object in view, or to enter into any consideration of the embarrass-ment, arising from differences of opinion on fun-damental principles, of securing for the bill as it came from the House of Representatives all the constitutional sanctions necessary to give it the validity and force of law. But they have deemed it proper, in recommending a course different from that heretofore pursued, to bring all the appropriations contained in the bill before the Senate, excepting two, to which there are peculiar objections, and leave to the body to determine, on objections, and leave to the body to determine, on a separate exhibition of their respective merits, whether they ought or ought not to receive its sanction. The two exceptions are, an appropria-tion of seventeen thousand dollars for improving the harbor at Boston, and an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Passaio river. The former object was provided for in the military appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress, and the latter appears to be in-

cluded in an appropriation to improve the harbor at Newark, in the State of New Jersey. In conclusion, the committee venture to indulge the hope that, if their recommendation is adopted the hope that, if their recommendation is adopted in this case, it may secure at the present session appropriations of indispensable importance to the commerce of the country; and if it shall become a settled rule of action hereafter, in respect to similar applications of the public money to the improvement of harbors and rivers, it may furnish an important safeguard against hasty and improvident legislation, and obviate one of the strongest objections to a class of expenditures which, though peculiarly liable to run into abuse, is intimately interwoven with the commercial intercourse carinterwoven with the commercial intercourse car ried on by the several States with foreign coun tries, and with each other. If it shall accomplish these desirable objects, it may go far to reconcile to the exercise of the power under which these expenditures are made, all but those who deny that it is supported by any grant of authority to be found in the Constitution.

NATIONAL ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. Benton asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the location and construction of a central national road from the Pacific ocean to the Mississippi river, with a branch of said road to the Columbia river.

The bill provides that seventy-five per centum of the proceeds of the public lands in Oregon and California, and fifty per centum of the amount of the sales of all other public lands in the United States, shall be set apart and pledged to defray the expenses of locating and constructing a central national road from the Pacific ocean to the Mississippi river, with a branch of said road to the Columbia river—said road to commence on the bay of San Francisco, and terminate at St. Louis, Mo., and its branch to commence on the tidewater region of the Columbia river, and intersect the national road at some suitable point west of water region of the Columbia Prer, and intersect the national road at some suitable point west of the Rocky Mountains—said roads to be iron rail-ways where practicable and advantageous, and shall be macadamized or otherwise constructed where not so practicable and advantageous. In making his motion for leave to introduce the bill, Mr. B. addressed the Senate at some length in its autoport

bill, Mr. B. addressed in its support.

The Pension Appropriation Bill, and the bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy, were then taken up and passed; after which, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Exemptive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was occupied throughout the day in the consideration of matters of no general in-

POSITION and Duties of the North with regard to Slavery, by Andrew P. Peabody. Reprinted from the Christian Examiner of July, 1843. An interesting and neat covered pamphits of 32 pages. Price, ill cents single, \$1 per dosen. For sale at the Depository, \$1 John street, by Feb 3.

GRAHAMS MAGAZINE—1849.

G. E. GRAHAM, J. E. CHANDLER, AND J. E. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magasine—the first number of the New Volume—is now ready for the mails and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary gincess with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is well known that no other Blagasine ever published in the English language has presented such an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work. An examination of our list volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compate with Graham's Magasine, in its literary character, will be unisted, and no effort spared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequal led by those of any other Establishment. For three dollars, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and merzotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Butler, Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and Capt. Walker. These pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magazine. Or, at the option of the subscriber remitting three dollars, we will send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celebrated English artist.

English artist.

For five dollars, two copies yearly, and a set of the portraits above named. to each subscriber. For five dollars, two copies yearly, and a set of the portraits above named, to each subscriber.

For ten dollars, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or other person forming the club.

For twenty dollars, eleven copies, and a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the club.

DE WOLF & FARWELL, A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Office, Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. CALVIN DE WOLF.

Jan. 4—ly. WILLIAM W. FARWELL. ATLANTIC HOUSE.

DANIEL PEARSON, Cabot street, Beverly, Massach May 4. LEVI COFFIN. COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Dealer in Free Labo Dry Goods and Groceries, northwest corner of Ninti and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Aug. 24.—3m

LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. Y. PENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors at Laus, Syracuse, New York. Office, Standard Buildings. Jan. 28.—tf ISRAEL S. SPENCER. John W. NORTH

GLENHAVEN WATER CURE. This new and commodious establishment for the treatment, by Water, of Disease, is open to receive Patients. It is situated at the head of Skaneateles Lake, ten miles north of Homer, and two and a half miles from the village of Scott, in the State of New York. The house is large, commodious, and newly built. The springs are four in number, three of which rise on the mountain, on the west side of the Lake, six hundred feet above its level. They are pure, soft, very cold, and abundant. The scenery is very romantic, and the situation, for the invalid, delightfully inviting. Dr. S. O. Glesson and lady have charge of the medical department. O. Gleason and lady have charge of the medical department, and will give their attention explusively to those seeking health at the "Gure." James C. Jackson and wife take charge of the business and home department; and all letters having reference to business, or to admission, should be addressed to Mr. Jackson, and the postage paid, when they will receive due attention. A general supervision of the means of comfort and the welfare of the patients is in the hands of a young lady who has been greatly benefited under the hydropathic treatment. We can accommodate nicely, for the winter, some fifteen of twenty patients. Our sitting room and dining hall are spacious, and front the Lake. Those wishing to try the Water treatment had better apply without delay, as in most cases winter treatment is equally as superior as a means of cure; and an early application will secure the best opportunities for location as regards rooms.

Terms.—Five dollars per week, payable weekly. Patients wishing fire other than in the sitting room, can have one in their rooms, but will be charged each one dollar per week extra. Those wishing to occupy rooms singly, and have fire in them, will pay ten dollars per week, payable weekly. Washing and ironing in the institution, fifty cents per dozen pieces. Each patient must have one linen sheet a yard and a half square, two woollen blankets, three cotton comfortables, four towels, and old linen for bandages.

JACKSON, GLEASON, & CO. Glenhaven, December 1, 1847.

April 6.

AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. ZENAS C. ROBBINS, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor

for Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings an
Papers for Applicants for Patents, and transact all othe
business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office
He can be consulted on all questions relating to the Paten
Laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He wil "2. That every appropriation for the survey or commencement of a new work shall be provided for by a separate bill, so that no single bill shall make provision for two such objects."

These propositions received the assent of a majority of the committee, and amendments are proposed to the bill in such a form as to carry them into execution. The appropriations for new works are, by these amendments, stricken out of the bill from the House, and a separate bill. should it prove to be new—will be promptly forwarded them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose

ultable fee where a writ Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

He has the honor of referring, by permission, to— Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents; Hon. Julius Rockwell, Massachusetts; Hon. H.L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents
Hon. Julius Rockwell, Massachusetts;
Hon. Willis Hall, New York;
Hon. Robert Smith, Illinois;
Hon. J. A. Rockwell, Connecticut:
And to the following testimonial from the Hon. Comm
or of Patents:

Washington. Nonember 28.

WASHINGTON. November 28, 1849. Washington, November 28, 1849.

To all whom it may concern:
During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner of Patents, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Esq., has followed the business of Patent Solicitor in this city, and has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom persons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very successful in the practice of his profession.

essful in the practice of his profession.

Jan. 11. EDMUND BURKE. No. V. - DECEMBER, 1848.

No. V. — DECEMBER, 1040.

CONTENTS.—The Political Destination of America. Legality of American Slavery. The Law of Evidence. The Works of Walter Savage Landor. A New Theory of the Effect of the Tides. Postal Reform. The Free Soil Movement. Short Reviews and Notices.

Edited by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Great Questions of the Day, in Politics, Religion, Humanity, &c. Terms. \$3 per year, in advance. Kdited by American Politics, Religion, Rumanney, itons of the Day, in Politics, Religion, Rumanney, Terms, §3 per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting \$4.50, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the 2d volume. Liberal commissions allowed to agents, for new subscribers COOLIDGE & WILEY, Publishers, Ian. 4.—Imi No. 12 Water street, Boston.

PATENTS.

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to.

Aug. 25.

S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C.

LARD FOR OIL ARD WANTED .- Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
an. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnain,

BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, nort of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Ruitroad Depa Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—if COMMISSION STORE.

WM. GUNNISON, General Commission Merch Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 25 BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having removed from No. 402 and 406, (where they have been located for about twenty years past,) to their new manufactory. No. 400, Washington street, Boston, will continue to manufacture Piano Fortes of every description. They have the exclusive right for manufacturing Coleman's patent Æolian Attachment in Massachusetts, with the right to vend in all parts of the country.

Every instrument purchased as above is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the purchase money will be refunded Any orders by mail exceuted at as low prices as if the purchaser were present, and warranted as above

T. GILBERT & CO. Firm-T. Gilbert and Wm. H. Jameson. Aug. 24. JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES.

A LETTER to the Right Rev. L. Silliman ives, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina: occasioned by his late Address to the Convention of his Diocese. By William Jay. Third edition.

The numerous readers of this most excellent and interest ng letter, published in the National Era in 1847, will beloaced to know that it has been handsomely storocyped when the Market of the American the State of the State of the American the S pleased to know that it has been hardsomely stereotyped under the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and is now for sale at \$2.40 per hundred, or three cents single.

Orders, accompanied by the cash, and directing by what conveyance they may be forwarded, will be promptly executed by

April 13.

61 John Street, New York.

THE Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have been removed from 22 Spruce street to No. 61 John street, near William street, New York.

Having secured this central and eligible location, the Executive Committee enterior of the Street tion.
Files of all the Anti-Slavery papers published in the University

REMOVAL

Files of all the Anti-Slavery papers pumished in the Chief ed States are carefully preserved, and are accessible to all visiters, free of charge. A large number of Religious and Literary newspapers are also received and filed.

The office of the American Missionary Association has also been removed to the same building. Communications and packages for either Society should be directed as above WILLIAM HARNED,

Publishers and Office Acent. May 4. Publishing and Office Agent. 8CF Anti-Slavery papers will please copy.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

without the expense and trouble or coming.

A residence near the Patent Office, where he can at all times have access to Models, Drawings, Records, and other sources of Information that do not exist elsewhere, enables him to furnish more full and reliable information, to draw uppecifications that will more completely secure the rights of the inventor, and to transact business, in general, with greater accuracy and dispatch than could possibly be done, were he less favorably located.

Models can be sent wish entire safety through the Express. For evidence of his competency and integrity, he would respectfully refer to all those for whom he has transacted business.

FITS: FITS:: FITS!::
DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. THE astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for epiteptic fits, (or falling sickness), spasms, crampe, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above diseases, it stands unrivalled and nlone. There is no other reliable remedy. TEETHING, WORMS.

or costiveness, will produce this disorder. In all such cases, the Vegetable Extract is the only medicine which can be relied on with any degree of safety. Mothers who have small children should remember this.

MANY A CHILD. the past year, who has suffered with this complaint, and has been given over by physicians to die, has been restored by the use of but one bottle of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. From the Cincinnati Commercial.

REMARKABLE CURE. The following certificate was given to Meszr. Thomas & Miles, Dr. Hart's agents for the sale of his Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epileptic fits or falling sickness. We are induced to give it a place in our editorial columns, from the fact that it is the only known medicine that will cure

CINCINNATI, August 26, 1848.

CINCINNATI, August 26, 1848.

Gentlemen: It is almost impossible for language to express with what heartfelt satisfaction I address these few lines to you, for the purpose of informing you of the beneficial results that have been effected by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

My son, sged twelve years, has been severely afflicted with epileptic fits, and with such severity that the opinion was, he could not be cured.

In one of his paroxysms, he fell and broke his arm. I called in Dr. Mulford, a very eminent physician, who re-set it. He informed me that my son's nervous system was very much deranged, and that it would be impossible to cure him of epilepsy, as epileptic fits were almost incurable, and employing physicians in his case would be only throwing money away. I called upon Dr. Pultee; he informed me that the disease

away.

I called upon Dr. Pultee; he informed me that the disease had assumed a chronic form, and it would take a long time to cure him, if he could be cured at all.

He became worse and worse, and I began to think there was no cure for him, until I saw the advertisement of Dr. Harl's Vegetable Extract in one of our city papers, with certificates from persons who had been afflicted for ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and even forty years and restored to health by the use of the Extract.

I called at your store, and, after conversing with Mr. Thomas, I came to the conclusion to purchase a three dollar package. It did little or no good I thrught I would try another, from the use of which I perceived some little benefit.

I then came to the conclusion to purchase a ten dollar box. I found that it was of so much service to him I was induced to purchase the second. And I am truly thankful that I did so, as by the use of the ten packages he has been restored to perfect health.

Should any person feel desirons of sealing him. afect health. Should any person feet destrous of seeing him, and ascer-

is a state of the control of the con A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY. The following letter was sent to Dr. Hart, from a father whose daughter, aged seven years, had from two to sixteen epileptic fits per day. The original letter can be seen by calling on Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Extract from Mr. Beltis's Letter. BRACKEN COUNTY, KY., November 2, 1848. BRACKEN COUNTY, BY, November 2, 1942.

DEAR SIR: My daughter was seven years of age on the 26th of last October. In August last she was suddenly attacked with spasms and convulsions, and from the first part of August until she commenced taking the Vegetable Extract, four weeks, she never missed having from two to SIXTEEN EPILEPTIC FITS

per day. I employed three eminent physicians without her deriving any benefit whatever. Hearing of the cures per-formed by the use of the Vegetable Extract, I called upon Messrs. Seaton & Sharp, your agents for Mayaville, and ONE PACKAGE. described to them the situation of my child, who for seven weeks of time had lost her power of speech, but her reason was still good. I can say, sir, with indescribable joy, that one package

CURED MY CHILD.

CURED MY CHILD.

She has not had a fit since the second day she commenced taking the medicine. Several of my neighbors, who were witness to the almost miraculous efficacy of your medicine, are willing to testify to the above.

I remain yours, respectfully,

ARCHIBALD BETTIS.

To Dr. S. HABT, New York. Extract of a Letter received from Messrs. Seaton & Sharp. MAYSVILLE, November 22, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 18th is received, enclosing a letter from Mr. Bettis to Dr. Hart. The statement in regard to the purchase, &c., is substantially, correct, and we have no doubt but that the effect of the medicine on his child was as described by him.

Yours, respectfully,

SEATON & SHARP. MAYSVILLE, November 22, 1848

Messrs. Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ob A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY. reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this val-medicine, we would refer the afflicted to the following mony of Dr. J. Dart, one among the many eminent Phy-

CINCINNATI, November 24, 1848. My child was severely afflicted with epileptic fits for near y eight months. At times, he would have from twelve to ffteen fits in twenty-four hours.

At times, he would have from twelve to fifteen fits in twenty-four hours.

Almost every kind of medicines generally used by physicians, for this most distressing complaint, was tried without any beneficial results.

In May last, I came to the conclusion to try Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. I called at your store, and purchased one package. I have the pleasure to inform you that the

ONE PACKAGE CURED HIM, after all other medicines had failed.
My principal object in sending this communication is that those who are themselves or who have children thus afflicted may be induced to give it a trial, as I feel assured it will cure many cases of epilepsy, if taken and persevered in according to directions.

Should any person feel desirous of ascertaining further particulars in reference to my child's case, I should be pleased to have them call upon or address me, post paid, at my residence. I remain yours, truly,

Third street, between Stone and Wood, N. S.
To Messrs. Thomas & Milles, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, agents for the sale of Dr. S. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epilepsy. ONE PACKAGE CURED HIM,

Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York. Price: One package . . Four packages . . Eight packages .

It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation, and sent to any part of the United States, Mexice, and West Indies. THOMAS & MILES, No. 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agents for the United States, to whom all communications must be ad dressed, poet paid.

A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Abel Tompkins, 38 Corshill, Boston.

Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

L. Wilcox, jun., Diamond and Market streets, Pittaburg.

Gad Chapin, Eighth and Market streets, Louisville.

E. & H. Gaylord, Clevelland. Fay & Killbourne, Columbus.

Henry Blaksly & Co., St. Louis.

S. Wright & Co., New Orleans.

David Bugbee, Bangor. J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago.

David Craighead, Indinapolis. E. L. Hollidge, Buffalo.

Charles Stott, Washington, D. C.

H. D. Wade & Co., Rochester.

And for sale by most of the principal Druggists and Mer hants throughout the United States, Canada, and the West ndies. PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Printers' Biotesrais of he best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending he manufacturing department.

WHITING & TAYLOR,
Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold
Charles Whiting. \( \) and Ann streets, New York.

Theodore Taylor. \( \) ann. 20.—tf

COTTON and Tobacco Factors: Pealers in Blooms, Pig Cotton and Tobacco Factors: Pealers in Blooms, Pig Corn, Pig Lead, Bagging and Rope, &c.; Commission and Forwarding—Columbia street, next to Broadway Hotel, Cin clinnati, Ohio.

J. S. GLASCOE.

J. B. HENRY.

E. WEBB. NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing A fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies tolerating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Slaz McKeen, of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price—\$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
April 20. 61 John street, New York. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Columbus, Ohlo. Office up stairs in Hereacourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to. LARD OIL. MPROVED LARD OIL -Lard Oil of the finest quality

Lequal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and roollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be our chased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly o prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies

A NEW Anti-Slavery Work, entitled The Bluck Code of the District of Columbia, in force September 1st, 1848; by Worthington G. Snethen, Counsellor at Law, Washington City. Published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at No. 61 John street, New York, by WILLIAM HARNED, Publishing Agent. Price, 25 cents per copy, and 25 per cent. discount to booksellers—invariably cash.

ash.

Or The author of the present work has nearly completed or publication, the Black Code of each of the States in the Union. That of Maryland will ext make its appearance.

New York, Oct. 19, 1848. MEDICAL Practitioners and Surgeons, north side of 7th street, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnati, Uhio.

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D. CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Commellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections. Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois. County court—first Monday in February, May, and Ocober.
Circuit court—second Monday in June and November.
Circuit court—second Monday in June and November.
Circ Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days b
Teeb. 3.—1 yr. gr.
Teeb. 3.—1 yr. gr.

FARM FOR SALE. FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm, half a mile from, and commanding a excellent view of, the flourishing town of Salem, Columbians county, Ohio, containing eighty acres, well improved it has a large brick house, two frame barns, an oxchard of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best coft water in wells and springs, a well of soft water in thitchen. House and yard well shaded with trees. A health, and beautiful country seat.

JONAS-D. CATTELL, Feb. 3.—44